Illustrated Midland News.

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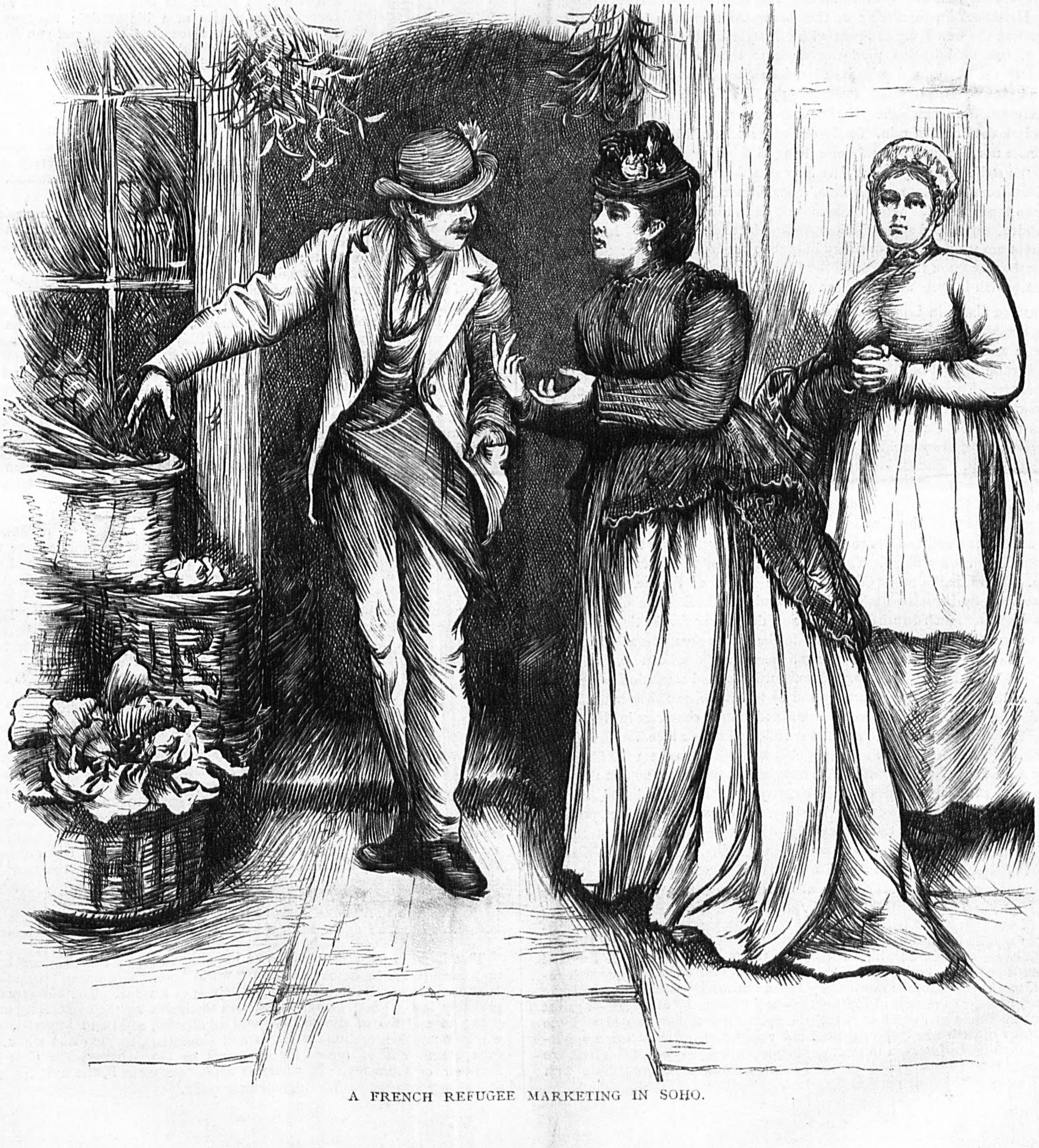
BY STRESS OF WAR.

By stress of invasion, by compulsion of cruel siege and merciless bombardment, the Frenchwoman pourtrayed in our engraving does her morning's marketing in Soho. The Parisian housewife is a woman of business. She is well versed in the uses of intelligence. She knows the quality of commodities and the value of them, and though she is not mistress of enough Enlish words to signify that she wants a couple of cabbages or two pounds of potatoes without holding up two fair fingers, she will not be cheated by the London salesman. This lady is no doubt the wife of a well-to-do Parisian of the middle class. In early morning she goes forth among the shops of Soho, followed by the typical French maid servant carrying the marketing basket, which gets well loaded before she returns. The greengrocer is obliging, with just a touch of sympathy; for the popular feeling in London is all for France. The lady, though intent upon the transaction of the moment, has a shade of sadness on her face. Her young children she has brought with her across the channel, but her husband and her brothers and friends are in the French army or in Paris, and when for the day the welcome household duties are over, which relieve, for the time, her thoughts from less cheerful employment, it is she who concocts one of those advertisements, which appears next morning in the first page of the *Times*, telling Monsieur, perhaps with a pardonable *couleur de rose*, that *écus vont bien* at Soho.



A FRENCH REFUGEE MARKETING IN SOHO.

THE WAR'S HISTORY IN LONDON.

To the thousands of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen who have spent the last six or seven months in London, English life during that period will in the future seem to have been unreal, the war a dreadful reality. They have looked out upon our streets, not seeing them with the inner sense of sight. They have moved among the sounds of British traffic, not heeding what they have heard. They have gone through a routine of eating and drinking, of buying and selling and passing the time, and like the lady in the picture upon our first page they have provided for the needs of the day by a certain wonted method; but the real life they have lived has been a life afar off. As in a sort of spiritual panorama the scenes and events of this fatal struggle have been daily and nightly moving past their mental vision. To day and to morrow and the next day some new picture has been added, and then would the whole long tragedy be represented again. "Vive la guerre!" the departure from St. Cloud, the delay at Metz, the "Baptism of fire," Weissenburg, Forbach, Woerth, Gravelotte, the camp at Chalons, the fatal march to Sedan, the "décheance," Wilhelmshoe, Chislehurst, the siege of Paris, the fall of Strasburg, the capitulation of Metz, the grand, old, historic Orleans passing from hand to hand, the fiery Gambetta (the Demosthenes of France), the scenes at Tours and Bordeaux, the two millions in Paris suffering and heroic, the aged Thiers hurrying from court to court, the awful Bismarck, always exacting, never conceding; these are but a few chance pictures from the gallery in which the expatriate child of the grand nation is compelled to wander for dreary days, and weeks, and months. What figures start up and confront him, and fade but to reappear! There is Moltke, the silent strategist in spiked helmet, with pinched cheeks, who holds Europe in a trap; he is enough to think of for a day. But he passes, and here lies poor MacMahon, whom M. About saw "fresh as a rose" riding away from Woerth—he is suffering agonies of body and mind. Presently creeps in the hapless Lebœuf, urging the Emperor to war, and vanishing from sight in the earliest reverses. The men cannot be enumerated, but they come: De Paladine, Faidherbe, Chanzy, Garibaldi, the Red Prince, Trochu, mixed up with faint images of de Gramont, Palikao, Rochefort, Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the young Amadeo, the murdered, dying Prim hailing the new King of Spain with his latest breath, and Pio Nono falling from a throne held by his predecessors more than a thousand years. Yet what are all the figures and episodes to the ever-present sense of the horrors daily and hourly inflicted upon the unhappy French people, and the painful consciousness, from which there has been no escape, that the fair land was helpless, and on the brink of ruin. To the ordinary reader of history, who is neither Frenchman nor German, but only one living in the days of these extraordinary events, the strife in Europe since last July is a theme so inexhaustible that all the writers from Herodotus to Gibbon, from Sismondi to Motley, seem hardly to have so much to tell. What then must it be to the Frenchman in England, hot blooded, eager, and sympathetic, standing by and watching? Interest and excitement are words of too ordinary import to apply to the case; the story is to him a burden upon the heart and the brain, heavy almost beyond endurance, and from which he gets not a moment of relief.

There are places in London where we may study these painful phenomena. France, almost more than any other nation, is made what it is by the French character; and wherever Frenchmen and Frenchwomen congregate there is, as it were, a section cut out of the soil of Gaul. They carry with them the spirit of their country. They do not change or assimilate. Their own land is ever in their hearts, their actions, their words, their thoughts. In Leicester-square, in Soho, in the Regent-street restaurants, Parisian life is reproduced perfectly, and there every phase, every incident of the war is burnt in upon the memories of France's children. Thus it is that these people have helped us to understand the forlorn, but extraordinary defence carried on against the invaders since last September. In their devotion and their single-minded patriotism they have won over the hearts of the English. They feel now that they move among friends and ardent well-wishers to their cause, and nevertheless they are alone. The French are always alone. Their nationality clips them round and shuts them in. Here, in the midst of us, they are a part of France, wounded by the blows dealt by Prussian armies, crushed under the heel of the German Empire, now hoping much on small ground, now despairing for the time, but living all the while upon an unquenchable faith in the innate greatness and imperishability of France. All these Frenchmen, all these refugee women and children, sent to London to be out of the way of bombardment and starvation and the destruction of their homes, will return by and by to France, and then will their life in London during this period assume a new and unique character in their recollection. While they are here their minds are filled with poor bleeding France and the melancholy drama; when they get back it will still be to them the history of the war in London. Then, better than now, will they realise the fact that they stood by and watched the woes of their country in a strange land, and England will be inextricably mixed up with the story. Then will they reflect, perhaps, with a certain wonder, upon the enthusiasm—seeming to-day nothing more than natural—with which Englishmen and women and children listened to the notes of the *Marseillaise*, and never could have too much of it. We have not assisted France in her sore need. Whether as a nation we ought to have helped, or could have helped her, will be a question of policy rather than of sympathy; and we do not expect that by and by, when the excitement of the time has subsided, our neighbours will bear as much ill-will for not sending our small squadrons into battle on their behalf; but they will remember that never in England was evinced anything but grief at the sufferings of France. They will remember, too, that if some of our leading organs in the Press have not had the outspoken courage to protest at every stage—and most of all at the last—against the dismemberment of French territory, the great mass of our people and the vast majority of their newspapers denounced vehemently, and at every opportunity, the conduct of Prussia in seizing upon a portion of France. These are items to set down to our credit in the French accounts, in connection with the war's history in London and in England.

TABLE TALK.

To the calm observer of life there is no subject of study more odd than mental restlessness. You get into conversation with a man and you find him incapable of fixing his attention upon one topic long enough to hear you out, however brief you may be. He is off on another track. He has forgotten how you began. The fact that you are looking to him for some sort of reply has altogether escaped his cognizance. He evidently does not admit that one point wants clearing up before another is introduced. He is content that everything should be left in fragments, leading to no result. You asked him a question about his son or his father, and he took no more note of it than if you had not spoken. He professed an anxiety about some affair of your own, in which your interests are deeply concerned, and, grateful for the little scintillation of sympathy, you began to take him into your confidence; but it was lost upon him. A suggestion quite foreign to the topic darted into his mind and possessed him. No doubt he took an interest in the matter so intimately concerning yourself, for there was no mistaking the tone in which he put the inquiry; but he could not hold on there long enough to get his mind informed. It is not selfishness on his part, or indifference; it is incurable restlessness. He is the same with regard to his own private concerns. His griefs evaporate, apparently, before he has time to relate them. He is incapable of fixing his thoughts upon them —and yet they have marked his face with lines of care. You can see he has suffered, and you wonder how such a man can manage to dwell long enough upon a subject to suffer. Men and women of this restless order, are often very estimable and excellent people. They are commonly steadfast enough in purpose, live on lines of fixed principle, do their duty, and are not more unreliable than others. That, indeed, is the most difficult part of the problem. Judging from their conversation we should imagine that when they left their dwellings they would never find their way back again; that they would forget to follow their professions; and that they would fondle their children one five minutes and hesitate to acknowledge them the next. The regularity of their lives is as curious to watch as the incoherence of their discourse. The last is haphazard, the first appears mechanical. They do the right thing like a machine, and we are tempted to ask, Who wound them up and set them going? The restless minded are resolvable into many classes. There are the wicked and criminal, whose peculiarity is a certain air of irresponsibility. It is hard to credit them with the full measure of their guilt. It is difficult to assure ourselves that they are quite aware of the nature and consequences of their conduct. Then there is the clever division. They are not uncommonly gifted with great capacity, and some of them possess genius of a high order; but they do not seem to command their talent; their talent possesses them, and you do not feel sure that they will always find the faculty within them when they call upon it. But whether gifted or simple, good or evil, the world in general looks favourably upon them. In fact we are mostly disposed to make pets of them. Old or young—they are children whom we take under our patronage, and we deprecate the censure under which they often bring themselves. When in the wrong they are more easily forgiven by virtue of their peculiarity of temperament, and when they are right, and display unusual talent well applied, we have goodness and ability in their sunniest forms. In any and every aspect, in fact, they are marvels of psychological phenomena, not yet understood.

The question of the proper pronunciation of Latin, now once again under discussion, revives one of the strangest and most interesting problems in history. Probably we shall never know how the old Romans expressed their vowels and articulated their consonants; though we will not deem the discovery impossible, since investigation has accomplished feats quite as remarkable. But the wonder of wonders is how the pronunciation got lost, and how it was, in fact, that the Latin and Greek languages died. If those tongues had been completely supplanted by the vocabularies of the barbarians, the whole matter would be explicable enough; but the language of modern Italy is full of the Latin element, and the unlettered Athenian of to-day would perhaps have no great difficulty in making himself understood to Socrates if the old philosopher could appear once more upon the scene. The greatest puzzle to Plato's master would be, perhaps, not so much the words made use of as the utter absence of lofty thoughts and subtlety of conception. The degradation of mind of his countrymen would grieve him more even than the poverty of their language, and he would set to work to draw out, in classic Greek, apt analogies between the one and the other. Socrates, indeed, would help us to solve the puzzle, even though in his ghostly form he might not be able to render sounds and articulations sensible to mortal ears. That is a question for spirit mediums. They would turn their gifts to good account if they could induce Cicero and Demosthenes to deliver a lecture to a select audience on Latin and Greek pronunciation. Then, perhaps, we might learn more of the history of the middle ages than as yet we are acquainted with, and trace through the decadence of learned tongues the corruption of the human mind by the inundation of the savage hordes.

We are assured once again that the mendicants are all impostors. This time the information comes entirely without qualification. Inquiries have been made, and the result is said to be that no instance can be discovered of industrious people out of employment begging in the streets. Put in that form the statement is hard to believe, and would seem to demand a good deal of proof. Asking alms is not a pleasant occupation—at least, at the outset—but starving is still less attractive, and against pauperism very strong prejudices exist in many minds. Taking human nature as we find it, does it not stand to reason that out of a thousand industriously disposed persons unable to obtain employment, a certain percentage will make the experiment of appealing to strangers in the streets and at dwelling houses for relief? That, of course, is but *a priori* reasoning, and might be upset by satisfactory induction; but where are we to go for complete induction? Investigation, so far as it has gone, seems to prove that mendicants are all professional, and will not do work when it is offered. But that is not altogether contradictory evidence. It may be that when naturally honest and industrious men or women have once overcome their repugnance and taken to begging, they become utterly demoralised, and thenceforward prefer the new line to the old. There is nothing to be surprised at if the result is so. The life of those who have been reduced to such straits is ordinarily miserable enough, and perhaps it is less miserable when begging is adopted as a profession than it was before. If that be so, who can wonder at their following the new profession?

The London "season" will be an important one. Parliament was breaking up when the war broke out, and the "world" was going out of the metropolis. Now London will be for the time the capital of Europe. The Conference will probably last a good many weeks, and there will be the assembling and the going to and fro of diplomatists and dignitaries, royal and imperial. There will be outspoken orations in Lords and Commons, by men who will not bate their breath out of regard for Bismarck or Gortschakoff, the Czar or the Emperor of Germany. In whatever aspect we view it, the next few months will be a great time in the English metropolis.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

Messrs. William Collins, Sons and Company, of Glasgow, are publishing some important educational works. One of the most useful atlases we have seen has just reached us from this eminent northern house, called "The Student's Atlas." It contains thirty-two maps of modern geography and six maps of ancient and historical geography. They are constructed and engraved by John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S., and are accompanied by a copious index. On examination we find that the latest discoveries and changes of boundaries are duly indicated. A revision will shortly be required with regard to France and Germany, but the student's own pencil can trace this when Bismarck has settled the new chart. Meanwhile our readers will be quite safe in taking "The Student's Atlas" as a guide, and they will find an immense advantage in the index, which, in addition to other information, gives the latitude and longitude of the places, provinces, towns, mountains, seas, rivers, and indeed all the points on the maps.

"Old Merry's Travels on the Continent" (Hodder and Stoughton), have a melancholy interest in the present state of France. The book is a pleasant account of a tour through France and Switzerland and a journey through the Rhine land before the war. What a change has come over the familiar scenes described in "Old Merry's" book! To glance at the narrative is to excite the liveliest sorrow. The Bois is no more. Even the Champs-Elysees has lost many of its beautiful trees. When the writer of this little work was there, the roads were being watered and swept in the neighbourhood of the Arc de Triomphe. "Some boys were having a *fete* on their account, and sending up miniature balloons; and a marionette theatre was entertaining a gaping crowd, the majority of which was soldiers." The reverse of the picture has been presented to our readers over and over again. Mr. Merry will do well to give his friends a new tour next year.

Now that an effort is being made to popularise the army, books of practical value in connection with military education are particularly welcome. We have this week a very useful and practical little work. It is entitled "Army Tests in Arithmetic" (E. Sanford, Charing-cross), and the author, W. A. Browne, LL.D., will, we are sure, receive the thanks of many of our young friends at Woolwich and Sandhurst. If a candidate for the Academy cannot secure his election through this work, he can obtain from it much valuable information. It gives the questions set to candidates during recent examinations and the answers. The student will find in these pages certain landmarks, of which timely warning may help him.

We do not profess to understand works on medical science. As far as we can see, Dr. Niblett's work on "Consumption" is not undeserving of attention; but we confess that we do not think much good can come of elaborate descriptions of "symptoms of disease." Nervous people are too apt to see in works of this kind reflections of imaginary ailments of their own. We do not recommend the reading of this class of work, except by strong-minded people in robust health. Those who are ill had better consult a doctor, and not frighten themselves into a weak condition of mind and body, which predisposes them to contract complaints of which they are chiefly in fear.

The Graphotype Company send us some excellent examples of their work. We notice a considerable improvement in their plates, but they are still more successful in colour than in black and white. Nearly every publisher seems to be catering for children, and with their facilities for illustration we are not surprised to find the Graphotype Company entering into competition with older houses in this department. The "Infant's Delight" is their latest effort in this line, and it is certainly a marvel of cheapness, as is also the "Children's Treasure." Both works are published at a penny a week, and each number contains two coloured illustrations, besides other embellishments.

"Apple Blossoms!" This is not an exclamation nor a laconic prayer for spring. "Apple Blossoms" is the title of a modest little book of poems by W. H. C. Nation. With frost and snow in the air and everybody wheezing unpoetically with colds in the head, the title seems to mock us. We were inclined to lay the book aside with "wait till they come;" but Mr. Nation is evidently anxious for recognition, and we are equally desirous to offer him a word of encouragement. There is a quiet pretty sentiment in his "poems and songs" which will commend them to quiet, easily satisfied people; and here and there we find rich promise of better work. The translations and adaptations from the French are among the sweetest of Mr. Nation's productions. The work is published by Freeman, Fleet-street.

"The Metamorphoses" of Ovid, translated in English blank verse by Henry King, M.A., and published by Blackwood, is a work that will be welcomed by all readers of the poets of antiquity. Ovid has been too much neglected by English translators. We have had Homer, Horace, and Virgil time after time, but for the last sixty years no one has published an English version of Ovid. Of course there are reasons for this; improper passages occur frequently, and are stumbling blocks; to pass over them is to produce an incomplete work with the fables not properly connected, and to render such passages into modern English verse is equally disagreeable, so that really we can either do with or without them. Arthur Golding was the first Englishman who tried his hand at translating Ovid; his work possesses great merit, but it is little known now, although it must have gained some degree of popularity when it appeared, seeing that it passed through three editions. With the exception of Sandy's Ovid, which came out in 1632, the only other translation of the "Metamorphoses" that has attained any celebrity is that of Dr. Garth and others, which appeared in 1717. Dryden and Addison, who contributed two books each, were the most celebrated contributors to this version. Pope, Congreve, Rowe, and Gay had also a part in it. Mr. King's version is quite worthy of being placed by the side of the translations we have mentioned. It is spirited, and in a good readable metre. We do not think, however, that Mr. King's poetry will give the reader a fair idea of the graceful muse of Ovid.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

There is a characteristic and suggestive scene in the Covent Garden harlequinade. It represents the new school of the recent Education Act. The police are bringing in the street boys, carrying them by force to the new academy. Grotesque as the scene is, it interprets the spirit of the Act, and we hope those sober and respectable members of School Boards who have taken their children to see the pantomime will lay the lesson of this scene to heart. Will the street boys be sent to school? We wait to see. What will the Boards do with the ragged schools? We should like to have an answer to this question from Mr. Hepworth Dixon or Professor Huxley.

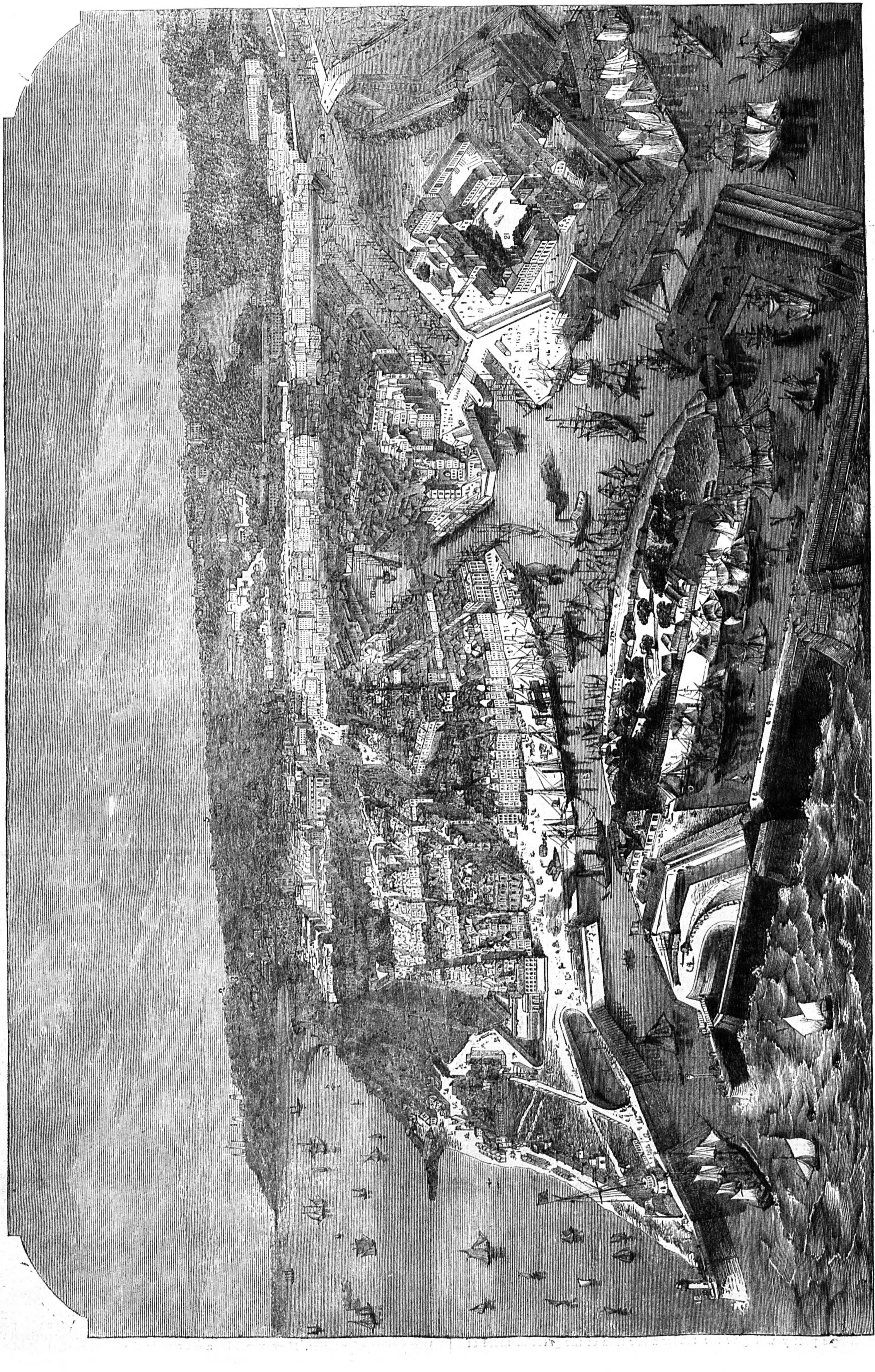
Robson was as powerful and as pathetic in the higher walks of the drama as he was humorous in the stock parts of the low comedian. Mr. Toole utterly failed out of low comedy until the production of "The Christmas Story" at the Gaiety. There are passages in his representation of Caleb Plummer not unworthy of comparison here and there with some of Robson's scenes in "The Porter's Knot." The simplicity of the old man, his gentle abnegation of self, and his devotion to his blind daughter are interpreted by Mr. Toole with an artistic appreciation of the character which places the actor at once in that higher niche which he has hitherto vainly striven to reach. For two character studies there are not at this moment upon the stage two more praiseworthy delineations than those of Caleb Plummer, by Toole, and Tilly Slowboy, by Miss Farren. The Christmas-eve party is inimitable. Caleb's song and Tilly's part in the chorus are brimming over with humour, not untouched with the shadow of Caleb's secret sorrow; while the blind girl's discovery of her father's real character tests Miss Dalton's powers as much as Mr. Toole's, and we are gratified in being able to say that they pass through the ordeal with success. In the present day too much encouragement cannot be given to legitimate acting, and this is our excuse for returning to that admirable little play, "A Christmas Story."

Mrs. Rousby is not less favourably received on her reappearance at the Queen's Theatre as the Lady Elizabeath in "'Twixt Axe and Crown," than she was when Mr. Tom Taylor's notable historic five-act play was first put upon the boards. If at certain points she is a little wanting in the fire and vigour which distinguished the ablest and noblest representative in history of the House of Tudor, her acting is never weak, and she never falls below a certain ideal conception of the character of the heroine, for which the dramatist rather than the actress is responsible. Mr. Taylor seems to have discovered a certain gentleness and soft heartedness in these two daughters of the "bluff King Hal" which the readers of English history have overlooked. Mr. Marston's Lord Chancellor Gardiner wants a little more dignity at times. For the coming "season" Mr. and Mrs. Rousby are preparing themselves, rehearsing Tom Taylor's next venture in the line of historic drama, "Joan of Arc."

A BLACK COUNTRY LEGEND.

Early in the present century, when Bilston was a long straggling village, with one main street, which formed a part of the mail road from London to Chester and Holyhead, the Bull's Head (advertised for sale Lady-day, 1871) was the principal inn of the place, and a well-known hostelry on the old Irish route. It was naturally, and almost as a matter of course, the house at which the town worthies were wont to meet, drink good wholesome home-brewed ale out of the Staffordshire black-glazed pots, smoke their Brosely pipes, and talk over the politics of the day and the tittle-tattle of the neighbourhood. One bright summer's eve, while thus pleasantly engaged in the modest smoking-room (coffee rooms had not as yet come into existence), a gentleman rides up to the door, followed by his servant with the saddle-bags. There is, of course, great curiosity amongst the guests assembled to know who the stranger may be; and from the communicative valet they soon learn that he is an Irish officer *en route* to London. They become immediately desirous of his company amongst themselves, both for society and news' sake; but the gentleman unsocially keeps his own room upstairs. So that at last, driven to desperation, and perchance somewhat pot valiant, one of the company, Mr. Edward Woolley, of Stonefields, a screw-maker (*i.e.*, of iron screws for wood), sends up the servant with his chronometer to ask the Irishman if he can tell what time it is by an English watch. Great anxiety ensues as to the result. Presently the servant returns with his master's compliments, and he will be down directly with the watch and an answer. A great shuffling of feet is heard overhead; and by and by appears Milesius, followed by his bodyguard bearing a tray with the watch and a brace of pistols on it. He unhesitatingly announces that he has come to challenge the owner of the watch, and hopes he will have the "dacency" to claim it and take up one of the pistols. (To the servant)—"Take the watch round, John!" "Is it yours, sir?" The old doctor, Moss, was the first thus addressed; and amongst others present were Messrs. Price and Bushbury. "No sir!" was the invariable answer from each put to this crucial test. At length it comes to the owner. "Is the watch yours, sir?" "No sir!" "Well then, John, since no one will own the watch, put it in your pocket; and as we do not appear to have fallen among 'jintlemen,' bring out the horses, and we'll ride on another stage." The tale, of course, soon got abroad, and to the end of his career poor Woolley, or rather "Oolley," as he was generally called, was accosted with "What's o'clock, Mr. Oolley?" Only within a year or two of his death, while riding quietly along in his carriage, a young urchin thus annoyed him; and in getting out to make a dash after him, "poor Oolley" was upset and grievously injured. So that he had good cause long to remember "his family turnip," and his prestige of Quixotic combativeness.—*Notes and Queries.*

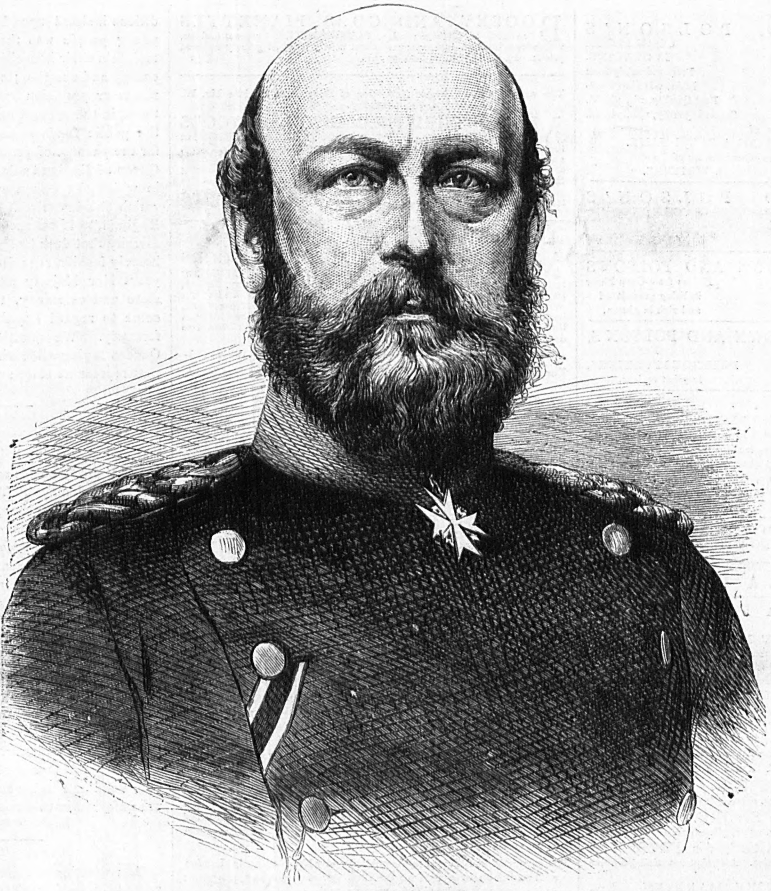
Count Bismarck.—The *Telegraph* exclaims—"What a digestion, what a circulation, what a temper the famous Count must enjoy! There is more than accident in the jovial humour of the huge Prussian Count; it is inseparable from his strength of mind and body. He has such a joy in fighting brain against brain, and star against star, that the mighty struggle makes him gay with intense vitality: and, indeed, in his stormy, strong, and conquering career, he has laughed at his own Germans before now as Homerically as he poked fun at M. Favre, or whistled to Lehndorff. Count Bismarck is reported to be the easiest, pleasantest companion in the world—'at home'—to everybody. But then the perpetual creative wonder involved in power like that of this light hearted *siffleur!* All the events which are now astounding the world, with their immmediate consequences, lay in the cerebellum of Bismarck when he was driving Herr Virschow wild, horrifying the German Liberals, and chatting so ingeniously with Count Beneditti. Moltke did not see his plan of battle clearer than Bismarck his plan of policy—in the hour when hapless France, brought down two such enemies, backed by Teutonia in arms, in answer to her rash challenge! They laugh who win! as for Bismarck, he always laughs, and always wins; and while grave history prepares to set the epic story down in sounding periods, the Democritus of politics, Herr von Bismarck, rounds the great conflict off with a little improvised musical performance, after the manner of the late Herr von Joel."



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF HAVRE.

THE GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN.

FREDERICK FRANCIS II., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is the son of the late Grand Duke Paul Frederick and of the Princess Alexandria of Prussia, and was born Feb. 28, 1823. He studied at the University of Bonn, and succeeded his father March 7, 1842. The revolution of 1848 obliged him to make some liberal modifications in his internal policy, but the old régime was restored in 1851. On Nov. 3, 1849, he married Augusta Matilda Wilhelmina, daughter of Henry, Prince of Reuss-Schleiss, by whom he has a large family, of which the eldest son, Francis Paul, was born March 19, 1851. She died March 3, 1862, and he married Anna Maria Wilhelmina Elizabeth Matilda, daughter of Prince Charles William Louis of Hesse, May 12. 1864. She died April 16, 1865.

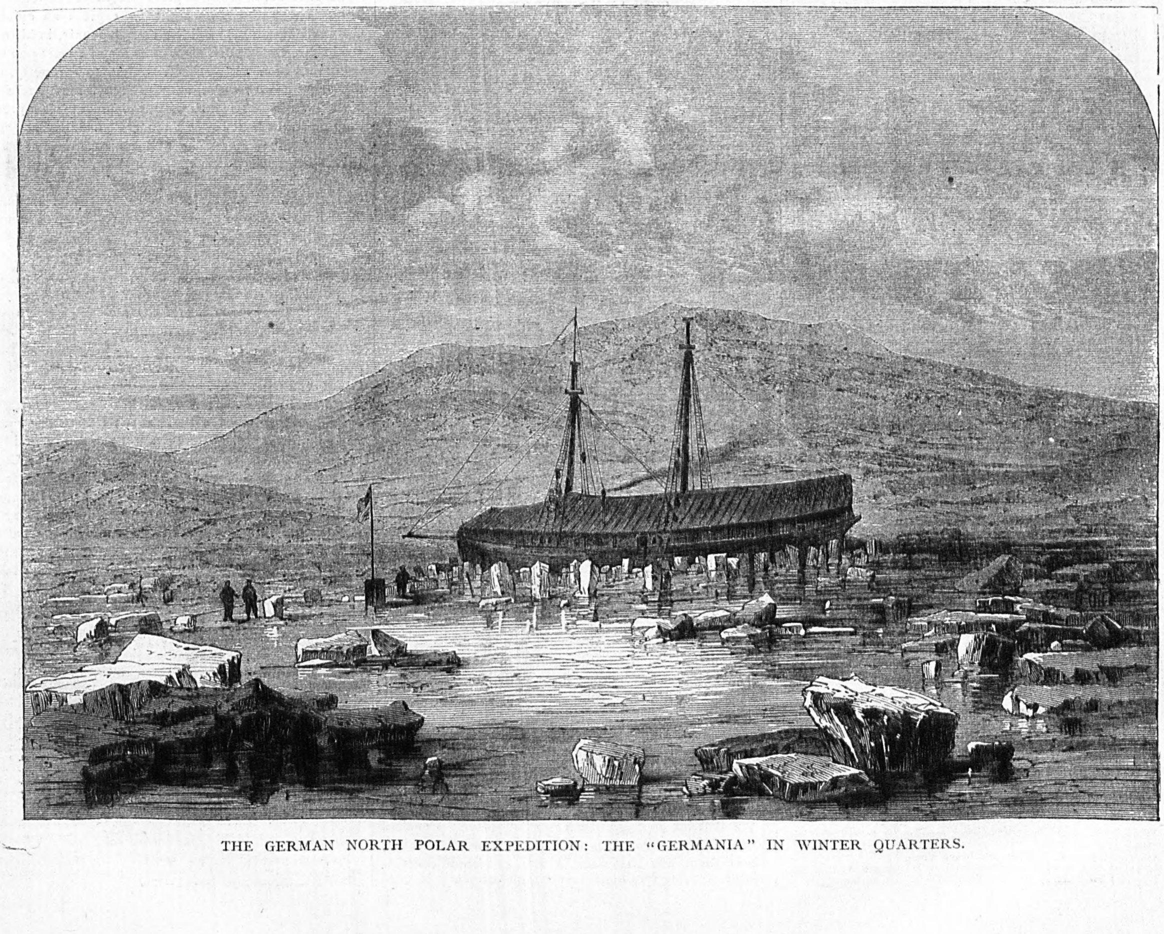


GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

HAVRE.

A BIRD'S-EYE view of Havre, showing its fortifications, will be found on page 68. Havre is the principal commercial port on the west coast of France. The town is built on a low alluvial tract of ground formerly covered by the sea, and is divided in two unequal parts by its outer port and basins, which stretch into the town and insulate the quarter of St. Francis. A fine main street, the *Rue de Paris*, wide, clean, and lined with good houses and numerous shops, completely traverses the town from the *Place de la Bourse* to the Ingouville gates. This is the chief seat of commercial activity. The other streets present no remarkable features. There are nine quays, which, with the High-street, form the favourite promenades. The fortifications began by Louis XII., continued by many succeeding sovereigns, and perfected by Napoleon are about 3½ miles in circuit, and consist of bastioned ramparts surrounded by trenches. The tower of Francis I., a heavy round tower of freestone, built by that monarch, guards the entrance to the harbour on one side, and a small battery mounting six pieces of cannon, on the other. The citadel, constructed by Richelieu in 1564, comprises the barracks, military arsenal, and residence of the Governor. Havre has few other public buildings worth notice. The chief are: The church of Notre Dame—a singular edifice of the sixteenth century; the marine arsenal, theatre commenced 1817, exchange, custom-house, royal tobacco manufactory, and a public library with 15,000 volumes. It has numerous public fountains, and is well supplied with water. The port, which is the best and most accessible on the coast, consists of three basins, separated from each other and from the outer port by four locks, and capable of accommodating about 450 ships. A large body of water being retained by a sluice, and discharged at ebb tide, clears the entrance of the harbour, and prevents accumulations of filth. Two lighthouses, exhibiting powerful lights, stand on Cape de la Heve, a promontory, about 390ft. above the level of the sea; and there is also a brilliant harbour light at the entrance of the port, on the extremity of the western jetty.

A TIGER STORY.—The *Neilgherry Excelsior* is responsible for the following:—"A gentleman who was going down the Goodaloor Ghaut during the late dark nights, thought he saw the branch of a tree on fire. Having forgotten his matchbox—this was a most providential occurrence—he drew his cigar-case, took a cigar, and went up to the fire to light it. Something snatched the cigar from his hand and bolted. It was a tiger, whose eyes the gentleman had mistaken for the branch on fire!" Either the tiger has a taste for tobacco, or the gentleman has a partiality for strong drinks.—*Madras Mail.*



THE GERMAN NORTH POLAR EXPEDITION: THE "GERMANIA" IN WINTER QUARTERS.

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Best Quality, 2d., 4d., 8d.
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with Milk for
Children's Diet.

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Differs from Corn Flour
in being granulated
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For
DELICIOUS PUDDINGS,
in great variety.

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PLUM PUDDING RECIPE.

Take one teacupful of Pearlina, steep it in one cupful of milk for an hour, then add half-cupful of flour, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, quarter lb. of suet, two ounces orange peel, quarter lb. raisins, quarter lb. currants; add two eggs, well beaten up, then a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, and the same of ginger; tie in a bowl or cloth, and boil for three hours.

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Over the land, or over the sea;
However she looks, and whatever she thinks,
Somehow and somewhere she will meet with me."

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THE FIRST SNOW.
"The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily all the night had been heaping field and highway."

MY LOST DARLING.
"Look in my face, love,
Openly and free—hold out thy hand, love."

PARTED.
"We sang together, you and I,
In a quiet church sweet songs of praise."
Published in B flat and D.

TOGETHER.
"The sun was shining on the hills,
And gilding the purple heather."

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The extensive and valuable Collection of Pictures of the late Mr. W. Anthony.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, and WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on Friday, Feb. 3, and following day, and on Friday, Feb. 10, and following day (by order of the Executors), the valuable collection of PICTURES formed during the last 30 years by Mr. W. Anthony, deceased, comprising about 600 gallery and cabinet works, including examples of all the schools, and a large and interesting collection of historical portraits.

The Works of the late Alfred Gatley, of Rome.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, and WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, at 1 o'clock precisely, by order of the Executors, the REMAINING WORKS, in marble, of Alfred Gatley, deceased, received from Rome, including beautiful statues of "Echo" and "Night," a pair of African lions, a pair of Nubian lions, and a pair of tigers. May be viewed two days preceding, and catalogues had.

The whole of the magnificent Stock of Works of Art of the late Mr. A. Joseph, of New Bond-street.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, and WOODS respectfully give notice that they have received instructions from the Executors under the will of the late Mr. A. Joseph, of New Bond-street, to SELL the whole of the magnificent STOCK of WORKS of ART now in the Galleries at 92, New Bond-street, and collected by him with his well-known taste and judgment during many years in all parts of Europe. The first portion of the stock will be sold on Tuesday, Feb. 21, and three following days, and will comprise fine carvings in ivory, antique silver, Italian and French bronzes, terra cottas, beautiful marble groups, figures, and vases, Venetian and Turkish metal work, old French clocks and candelabra, decorative furniture, beautiful miniature German and Venetian glass, majolica, Della Robbia ware, and beautiful specimens of Amstel, Angouleme, Anspach, Berlin, Buen Retiro, Capo di Monte, Chelsea, Chelsea Derby, St. Cloud, Copenhagen, Derby, Dresden, Doccia, Furstenburg, Frankenthal, Gera, Fulden, Hague, Herend, Hochst, Korzec, Lisbon, Ludwigsburg, Mariaburg, Menecy, Neapolitan, Nymphenburg, Nyon, Oriental, Persian, Regensburg, Rudolstadt, Russian, Schlakenwald, Sevres, Tournay, Venetian, Vienna, Vesta, Allegre, Volkstadt, Worcester, and Zurich porcelain. Further particulars as to publication of catalogues and dates of sale will be duly announced. N.B.—The Lease of the valuable Premises, with frontage in Woodstock-street, to be disposed of by private contract.

NOTICES.

THE London Publishing Office of this paper is at 102, Fleet-street, where the trade can now be supplied early on Friday mornings. The head offices for the country are at 108, New-street, Birmingham. Any business information can be obtained at either of these establishments.

COMMUNICATIONS for the Editor or Publisher should be addressed to 102, Fleet-street, London.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at the rate of 1s. a line, space being charged as lines, and 20 per cent. extra for blocks. Special rates from 1s. 6d. a line are charged for announcements in this page. Illustrated and double column Advertisements can only be inserted in the fourteenth and fifteenth pages.

THE paper will be delivered to the public by any News-agent in London or Birmingham, or direct from the Birmingham Office, at 13s. a-year; or free by post from London for 15s., pre-paid.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS is now an established medium for public announcements. It combines with a first-class country circulation a growing and not unimportant London Sale. With a view to meet the increased demand for the paper, special publishing offices have been opened at 102, Fleet-street, in addition to those in Birmingham. THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS may now fairly claim to be regarded by London Advertisers not only as a country but a London paper. Arrangements are being made for a Special Supplement in commemoration of the marriage of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M.S.—We have returned your sketches, but we cannot undertake the responsibility of their safe delivery.

M. (Derby).—An illustration of the hall appeared last year.

Art Workman.—The A.B.C. of Ornamental Design will be continued every other week until the series is complete. We undertook this work specially in the interest of Art Education.

"Celia's" lines and "Mentor's" sketches are under consideration.

Illustrated Midland News.

FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

BIRMINGHAM is making a loud and angry protest against the dowry of the Princess Louise. The working men in some other districts of the country are adopting a more graceful tone with regard to the marriage. The plain speaking of the Chairman of the Birmingham meeting must make a curious impression upon foreigners. While avowing himself loyal and an admirer of the Queen, he referred to Her Majesty's position in matter-of fact terms that are not altogether without reasonable point. "The Queen of England," he said, "had led a comparatively secluded life ever since the death of her husband. The great ceremonies of state and the expense incurred in holding those great ceremonial *fetes* had been to a very great extent dispensed with since the death of the Prince Consort. But there had been no diminution whatever in the revenues which the Queen had drawn from the public exchequer for these purposes, and therefore the amount of money which had accumulated in the private fortune of the Queen of England to-day must be something enormous. They knew that the doctrine which was incessantly preached to members of their class and to members of the class above them, was that when a man or woman contemplated entering into housekeeping, one of the first conditions insisted upon by the fathers and mothers of the young people was that they should be prepared to maintain their household in respectability by their own energy and exertion; or, at any rate, from the endowments or provision made by their parents. He asked them, in the present case, whether it was necessary that the public funds of the country should be appealed to for the purpose of providing for the maintenance of the Queen of England's daughter, considering the position in which the Queen was placed, and the condition in which she had lived for the last six or seven years in England." If we are to do away with that supposed divinity that doth hedge a monarch, this is certainly the homely fashion regarding regal arrangements. Of late years Her Majesty has laid aside so much of Royal state and ceremony, that the people, we fear, have come to regard Royalty with far less reverence than formerly. We question the wisdom of Kings and Queens laying aside the traditional and outward show that represents state and power and regal might.

THE feeling that the Capitulation of Paris will end the war gains ground. It is favourable to peace that the fall of the city comes when the new armies of the provinces are defeated. The voice of the country, we believe, will be for peace, unless undue influence is exercised in the elections. M. Gambetta, for weal or woe, still wields a great power. A large number of the prefects are his nominees, and they possess, as is well known, peculiar facilities for influencing votes and voters. If Gambetta does his duty in this important crisis the end of the war has come. Will the Germans on their side be as wise and moderate as they wish Gambetta to be? We hope that Bismarck will see his way to giving permanency to peace by moderating his terms. Any serious annexation of territory will simply convert what might have been a lasting peace into a mere truce. During the last two months France has done enough to save her honour. Moderation in the German claims will put an end to that legacy of vengeance which every Frenchman will leave to his sons in case dishonourable terms are enforced in this hour of defeat and misery.

THE question of questions since M. Jules Favre presented himself at Versailles, has been the terms of peace. This is a point upon which we are again and again assured, in the most peremptory and even offensive form, that we have no right to express an opinion. Count Bismarck is to tell the French people, in his own good time, and in such manner as may be most pleasing to himself, how much of their money, and property, and territory he will require, and the French must accede to his demands. They must not deprecate his greed; they must not hope to get a concession. The alternative is the continued starvation and bombardment of Paris. However monstrous his claims may be, they will be enforced by the murder of women and children and the destruction of hospitals full of sick and wounded. The interference—even the suggestion—of neutral powers is not to be listened to for a moment—hardly to be tolerated. France has a bit of territory in the East Indies, and Prussia will have that. The idea that Great Britain should have a word to say on the point the Chancellor of the new German Empire treats with contempt. This dictatorship in the affairs of the Eastern Hemisphere is something new in European history. We are all, it appears, at the feet of the Count von Bismarck. Austria craves the favour of Germany's friendship; Italy hushes the voice of public opinion, which sides with France; Russia was bought and sold for Prussia before the war; and England is as careful as the most insignificant Power on the Continent not to breathe a word likely to call forth a frown on the iron face of the great Chancellor who has made so many wars. France, we suppose, cannot carry resistance much farther; but it is to the honour of her people that she still protests, and that millions of them, encouraged by no government in the world, are ready again to raise the cry of defiance.

WINES AND SPIRITS (Foreign) on which Duty was paid in London by some of the principal Firms during the year 1870—

WINES (Foreign)	Gallons.	SPIRITS (Foreign).	Gallons.
W. & A. Gilbey	781,623	W. & A. Gilbey	316,946
F. W. Cosens	130,174	Twiss & Brownings	255,252
Dingwall, Portal & Co.	123,264	J. & W. Nicholson & Co.	199,793
R. Hooper & Sons	117,116	D. Taylor & Sons	149,182
C. Kinloch & Co.	103,064	Trower & Lawson	131,822
Simon & Lightly	90,167	Dingwall, Portal & Co.	114,169
Cunliffe & Co.	88,243	Bond, Forbes & Co.	103,468
J. Allnutt, jun., & Co.	86,895	R. Hooper & Sons	97,869
Dent, Urwick & Co.	86,004	Seager & Evans	93,739
D. Taylor & Sons	73,018	Bishop & Sons	87,385
Brooks & Oldham	71,985	R. Burnett & Co.	71,981
Findlater & Co.	70,754	F. Webb	63,437
Matthieson & Co.	70,517	Marshall & Elvey	61,019
Robertson Bros.	70,219	E. S. Pick & Co.	58,624
Domecq & Co.	70,217	Bowerbank & Sons	51,265

Besides the preceding there were upwards of 2,000 Firms who paid Duty on Wines and Spirits in less quantities than those above mentioned.—(*Wine Trade Review*, 15th January, 1871.)

SONNET.

Not for herself alone the golden bee
Treasures the honey in her waxen cell;
Not for herself the silkworm do we see
Immured in silk cocoon, content to dwell;
Not solely for the silly sheep doth grow
The snowy fleece upon its woolly back;
Not for themselves the scented flowers do blow,
But that mankind no benefit should lack.
All fair things owe this debt unto the earth:
Their beauty not to hide; as it is meet,
Why should you set example of a dearth
In Time, and make long days of hours now fleet?
Why should you, having shone, depart in gloom,
And in the cloister find ere death a tomb?

St. Germain.

INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK.

Lady Napier of Magdala leaves for India on the 18th of next month.

The annual dinner of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday night under the Presidency of the Earl of Morley. Mr. Walter Morrison, M.P., expressed his strong belief that peace would be the result of the armistice. When the European war was at an end, he saw no reason why there should not be another forty years peace such as followed Waterloo.

The 93rd Sutherland Highlanders will relieve the 90th Light Infantry in the spring.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., in an address delivered at Sheffield on Monday night, said that two mistakes had been made in the negotiations on the Alabama claims. The first was the refusal of Earl Russell to refer the matter to arbitration, and the second the rejection of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's treaty by the American Legislature. He trusted Mr. Gladstone would refer the matter to arbitration.

Over 16 per cent. of all the merchandise imported into the United States in the year ending June 30, 1870, was the product of slave labour, and nearly 22 per cent. of all the customs receipts of the country is derived from these products.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Telegraph* believes that Prince Charles of Roumania will abdicate his throne at a time chosen by the dictator of his house, Count Bismarck; and that time will be when the Government of Germany is capable of assuming a defined attitude, either of benevolent neutrality or of material assistance, in keeping in check one of the allies in the war which, it is feared, will be entailed by the dispute about the possession of the Principalities.

The treaty uniting Bavaria to the German Empire was signed on Sunday.

The *Herts Guardian* reports that at the last monthly meeting of the Hertford Working Men's Constitutional Association the members passed a resolution expressing their satisfaction at the approaching marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquess of Lorne, and their hope that the vote of money to be asked for from Parliament would be cheerfully agreed to. The Chairman said, when an English princess had wedded a Prussian or a Geman prince, the money had been voted without a murmur, and it was most preposterous to object because the Princess Louise was about to marry a British nobleman, to live amongst us, and the money to be spent amongst us.

The Government vessels which are being built on the Tyne are progressing. Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co., of Low Walker, are finishing two gunboats of the Staunch class. The new ironclad Triumph, built by Messrs. Palmer and Co. (Limited), of Jarrow, has got her machinery on board.

The *Cologne Gazette*, in an article on M. Guizot's letter to Mr. Gladstone, counsels moderation towards France, and points to the moderation of England after the great war against Napoleon as a precedent which has been attended with the best results.

The result of the Bristol School Board election was made known on Monday. Of the fifteen elected, seven are Churchmen, two Wesleyans, one Congregationalist, one Free Methodist, one Quaker, one Baptist, one Roman Catholic, and one Unitarian

A banquet in honour of Sir Henry Edwards, was held at Beverley, on Monday night, when 170 guests were present. During the evening speeches were delivered condemnatory of the disfranchisement of the borough, and of the late proceedings against Sir Henry. There was more of a social than a political character about the gathering.

Forty more men were set to work in Woolwich arsenal on Monday. The shell foundry continues to be the centre of activity. About 300 tons of iron arrive weekly from Newcastle, a large proportion of the metal being supplied by Sir William Armstrong, the quality being that especially adapted for making chilled shells.

In Constantinople it is reported that the Conference will not be closed until France is represented.

By the explosion of the steamer Arthur on the Mississippi on Saturday last, eighty lives have been lost.

There is no truth whatever in the report that Count Apponyi has resigned his post as Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London. The Count, says the *Eastern Budget*, possesses the full confidence both of his own and of the British Government, and the mission of Count Szecsen—which was alleged as one of the causes of his resignation—has, on the contrary, been regarded by Count Apponyi as a special mark of attention on the part of the Vienna Cabinet. Count Apponyi has expressed his thanks for the appointment of this statesman, with whom he has long been on intimate terms, to be his associate at the London Conference.

The London correspondent of the *Scotsman*, writing on Saturday, says:—"The Queen's speech will make prominent mention of army organisation, and a Bill, dealing with those portions of the subject necessary to be dealt with by legislation, will be laid upon the table of the House of Commons by Mr. Cardwell immediately upon the opening of Parliament. Those who know something of what is intended put forth assurances that the measure will be satisfactory and bold. The Scotch Education Bill will receive mention in the speech. A bill for establishing vote by ballot will be laid on the table by the Government very early in the session. The Government will again undertake an (English) Universities' Tests Bill, notwithstanding the continued sittings of Lord Salisbury's committee. Mr. Bruce has bills ready upon the licensing system and the regulation of mines; and there will also be bills to deal with corrupt practices at elections, and making some alterations in the system of municipal elections.

In consequence of the illness of the Queen of Spain her Majesty's arrival at Madrid has been postponed.

Earl Percy, M.P., has consented to preside at the next anniversary festival of the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, to take place some time in March next.

From *The Lifeboat* we learn that during the past year the lifeboats of that institution have saved 513 shipwrecked persons, whilst in the stormy year 1869 they saved no less than 871.

From April 1 to January 28 the total receipts into the exchequer were £52,241,257, as compared with £57,784,633, in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has been £57,624,180. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £873,167.

A correspondent writing from Lausanne describes the training which is undergone by boys in Switzerland. In Lausanne, he says, there is a college of some 200 or 360 boys of all ranks, and ages varying from 10 to 16 or 17. They are dressed in tunic and trousers of coarse dark blue cloth, with cap and belt, cheap and durable, and worn throughout the year, at home or at school. The municipality provide these boys with bayonet rifles, large and small, according to their age, and with a light battery of field artillery. Every Wednesday afternoon, during the summer, the boys are marched out to a neighbouring meadow, where they go through their drill. The military service, he adds, is not dreaded and hated like the French conscription. It bears equally upon all and hardly upon none.

The Legislature of British Columbia has accepted the proposals of a confederation with Canada.

The Admiralty has refused the application of the Greek Government to enter more of their officers in the navy, in the place of those lost on board the Captain.

Reports are now received almost daily from Oxford and Cambridge about the work of their crews that are to compete in the coming spring. Mr. Benson, president of the Oxford crew, has during the past week tried three strokes, and nearly all the trial eight men. On Monday Mr. H. K. Cook (Trinity), the bow oar of Mr. Houblan's victorious trial boat, was substituted in that important place for Mr. M. G. Farrer (Brasenose), who retired. Mr. Furneaux (Corpus Chritsi), who was honoured with the premier position of stroke oar on Monday, again officiated in that capacity on Monday afternoon, when Mr. Benson (the President) and Mr. Woodhouse (the Secrdtary) respectively took the rudder lines and coached the crew. At Cambridge the men haven not yet been taken over the whole course. Some changes were made on Monday in the crew, half of whom are experienced men. Chief amongst the new orsmen is Mr. J. B. Close, last year's amateur champion of the Cam and the stroke of head of the river. Messrs. Read and Lomax had the positions of four and five respectively in last year's head of the river. Mr. Davidson, the fourth new comer, was last year the winner of the Clayton sculls, and rowed six in his college first boat. On Monday afternoon the reserve four went out just in advance of the University boat; Mr. H. E. Gordon, of University steering celebrity, in charge.

Pancakes.—(Shrove Tuesday 21 February.) To make a Pancake is one thing, but to make it, so as to taste *deliciously* is another. How, then, is this to be done? Simply by taking half a pound of flour, one tea spoonful of Borwick's Baking Powder—*absolutely essential*—and a seasoning of salt. These must, in a dry state, be well mixed, then add an egg, beaten up, with as much milk as will make a fine batter. Fry, with lard or butter.

For Table Delicacies, Desserts, &c., "Sea Moss Farine" is the most healthful, economical, convenient, and delicious food in the world. A Shilling Packet will produce *Sixteen Quarts* of Blanc Mange, Custard Pudding, Charlotte Russe, Floating Island, &c. Sea Moss Farine is in a far more concentrated form than Corn Flours, Maizena, and other farinaceous or gelatinous articles. Its cheapness, wholesomeness, and simplicity of preparation will commend it to all Hotels, Families, and Restaurants. Sold by all Chemists and Grocers. Sea Moss Farine Co., 266, High Holborn, London. [21

The Present Season.—Crichley, Wilde, and Co. are now showing a large section of their Patent Air Warmers; also, the Patent Terra-Cotta Gas Stove, which is entirely free from smoke or smell. New pattern Hot-Air Stoves for Halls, panelled with Encaustic Tiles. Churches, Mansions, Shops, &c., heated on the most approved principles. Show Rooms, 5 , 6, and 6½, Cannon-street. Works, Bordesley. [110

Artificial Teeth, Painless Dentistry.—Notice of Removal. Established upwards of Half a Century. Mr. GABRIEL, the Old-Established Resident Dentist, from 65, New-street, to 11, Bennett's Hill (next to the Bank of England). Daily attendance from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. Single Teeth from 5s.; complete Sets, from £5. [115

Patent Teeth on Soft Gums.—Mr. William J. Watson, Surgeon Dentist, 16, Newhall-street, Birmingham, begs to inform the inhabitants of the Midland Counties, that he is the SOLE INVENTOR and DISCOVERER of a new system of fixing PATENT TEETH on SOFT GUMS, and he being the actual Maker is enabled to supply Teeth *at about one-third the usual charges*. Single Teeth from 3s. 6d. each; Sets from £2 10s., including all charges. Perfectly fitted at one visit. Attendance daily from nine a.m. till eight p.m. Consultation free. [164

The Hair.—The Plain Truth.—Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer will positively restore the natural original colour in every case of greyness, no matter from what cause it arises, and the hair is stimulated to natural growth. The "Zylobalsamum," as a hair-dressing for young and old, is the best article that can be used; it imparts a gloss and vigorous appearance to the hair very beautiful to see. The Restorer, 6s.; the Zylobalsamum, 3s.; in large bottles only.—Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. [189

Holloway's Ointment and Pills. A Cure for Abscesses, Piles, Fistula, and Sores of every description.—The very satisfactory results arising from the use of this invaluable Ointment, when the patients have been suffering from any of the above disorders, have induced the Medical Profession to introduce it into the hospitals and their private practice, and in many instances where the sufferer was considered incurable, Holloway's Ointment in conjunction with his Pills has healed the most desperate cases. These medicines are also unequalled for the cure of scrofula, scurvy, and all diseases of the skin, and the cures they effect are not temporary or imperfect, for their purifying powers bring about a marvellous and most beneficial change in the whole system, and enable it, with renovated powers, to resist future attacks of the same disease.

GOSSIP.

An Indian weekly paper has been started at one pice—a farthing and a-half.

The author of "Robin Gray" is engaged on another novel illustrative of Scottish life.

It appears there are now 110 daily newspapers published in the United Kingdom. London, 20; provinces, 57; Wales, 2; Scotland, 11; Ireland, 19; and Channel Islands, 1. Of these 61 are sold at 1d., and 34 at ½d. each.

The Library of the University of London has lately received two very interesting accessions. One of these, presented by the New Church of Great Britain, is a complete reproduction by photo-lithography of the manuscript works of Emmanuel Swedenborg, which have been carefully preserved at Stockholm. The other work, which has been presented by the Lords of the Treasury, is a fac-simile of the Black-letter Prayer Book, containing manuscript alterations and additions made in the year 1661, "out of which was fairly written" the Book of Common Prayer, subscribed December 20, A.D. 1661, and annexed to the Act of Uniformity.

Paradise and the Peri will be executed for the the first time in London on the 14th of February.

The total receipts of the Beethoven Festival at Vienna are now stated at 5,000 florins.

Another monster concert is proposed for Boston, to take place in June 1872, with 20,000 executants, and before an audience of 100,000 persons.

Miss Nelly Power has been seriously indisposed.

Whittington Junior will shortly be played at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool.

Handel's *Athalia* has been produced at Vienna with distinguished success.

Dumas has left the unpublished MSS. of twenty-three novels and fourteen plays.

M. Paul Meyer, chief editor of the *Revue Critique*, is now serving in the National Guard in Paris, and has had three short campaigns outside the walls.

Dante's *Divina Commedia* is now being translated into Roumanian by the Roumanian poet Eliades Radulescos, who has for a long time being engaged on the task.

A new drama by Mr. Burnand, *Deadman's Point*, will be produced at the Adelphi Theatre this (Saturday) evening.

Mercadante is said to have left an opera finished only as far as the middle of the finale of the first act. The music is described as full of dramatic force.

The *Law Times* has volunteered a legal opinion, warning Miss Garrett that if she marries she will lose in addition to private rights her public office as member of the school-board.

"How to abolish war," is the title of a lecture to be delivered by Professor Seely before the members of the Peace Society.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall are reported to have purchased the entire series of the Dickens copyrights.

'Twixt Axe and Crown has been played at the Haymarket Theatre, Melbourne, with Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann in the principal parts.

The unveiling of the Schiller monument at Berlin will take place in the spring.

Cassell's Magazine will shortly contain a new tale by Mr. Charles Reade.

M. Rochefort, it is stated, intends to resume the publication of *La Lanterne*.

Mark Twain receives 2,400 dols. a year for his contributions to the *Galaxy*.

"The Purveyors of Hell and the Light Shunners" is the title of a new work just published at Leipzig.

James Sant, Esq., R.A., is gazetted principal painter in ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Sir George Hayter.

Union-street, Birmingham.—An alteration has been made in the buildings at the corner of Union-street and Union-passage, which is a decided public improvement. Messrs. Turner and Webb are opening the "restored" premises with quite a metropolitan stock of haberdashery and gloves.

Important.—14, Carr's-lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. Twenty-five per cent. saved in value. [24

Floriline!!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the Fragrant Floriline on a wet tooth brush produces a delightful foam, which cleanses the Teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar, and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed Teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young. It is the greatest Toilet discovery of the age. Sold in elegant cases, complete, at 2s. 6d., by all Chemists and Perfumers.—H. C. Gallup, Proprietor, 493, Oxford-street, London. [156

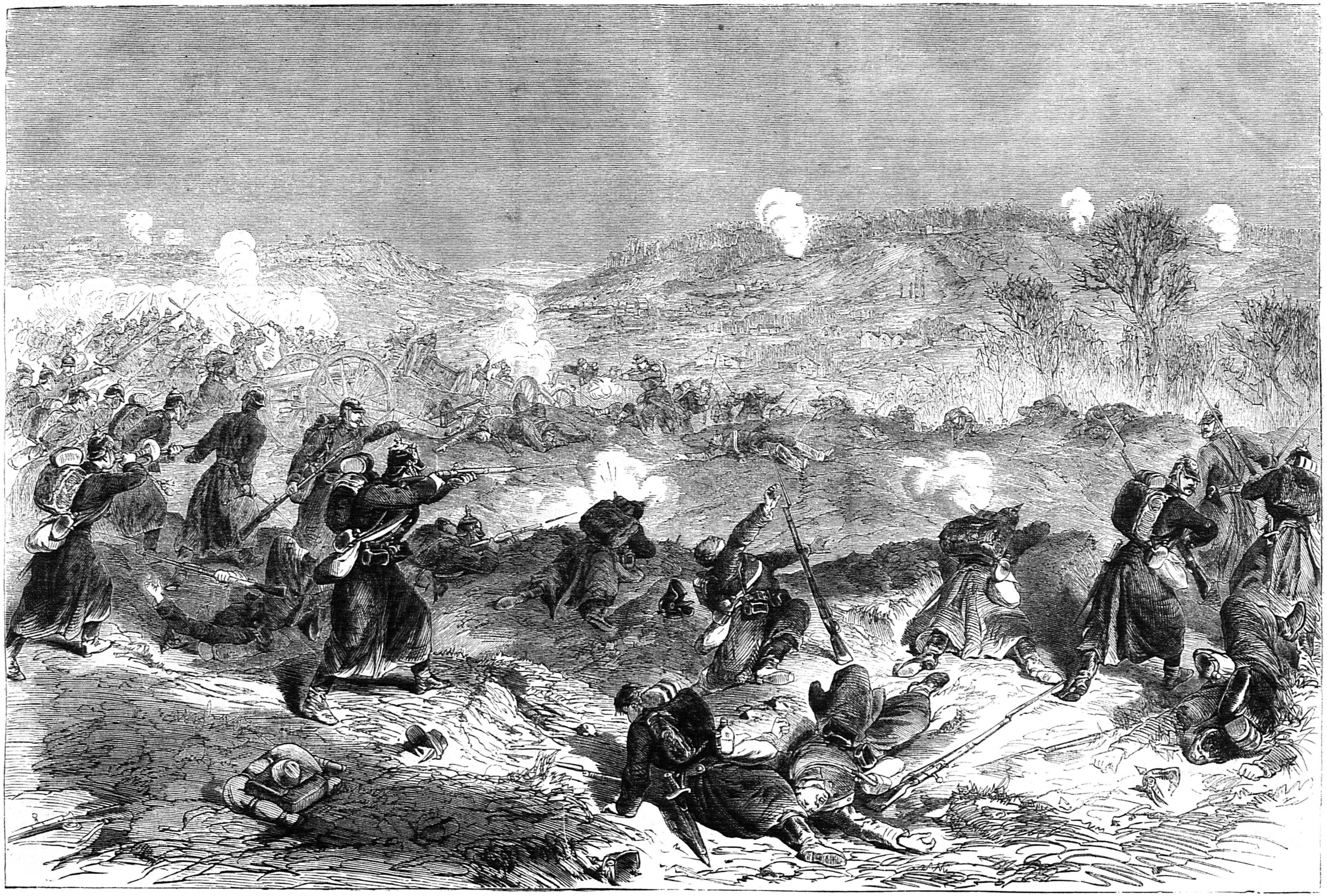
Faceache, Toothache, Tic Doloreux.—ADAM SMITH'S NEURALGINE effects a certain cure.—Depôt, 39, Ann-street. Sold by all Chemists; and J. Yardley, of Bloxwich. [107

Pure Water.—Alfred Bird, Experimental Chemist, begs to announce that he has perfected his new Carbon Filter, price 7s. 6d. each, which he guarantees shall deliver 60 gallons of the purest water daily.—To be seen in action at 69, Worcester-street, Birmingham. [930

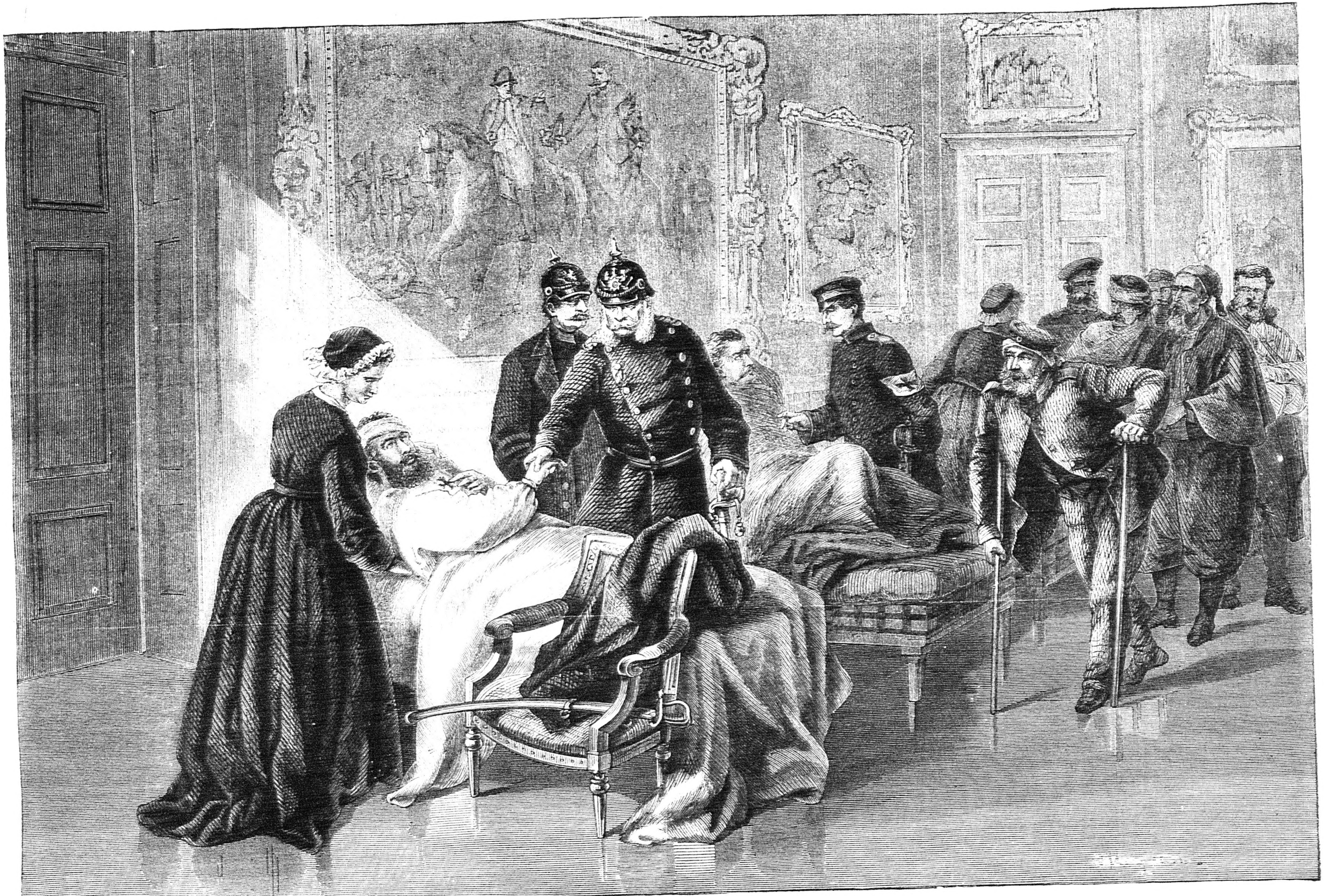
Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694

To Consumptives.—A Grateful Father is desirous of sending by mail, free of charge to all who wish it, a copy of the prescription by which his daughter was restored to perfect health from confirmed consumption, after having been given up by her physicians and despaired of by her father, a well-known physician who has now discontinued practice. Sent free. O. P. BROWN, 2, King-street, Covent-garden, London. [244

Consumption is Curable.—A new and popular Treatise is just published, Fourth Edition, Revised and Enlarged, entitled ON CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS, explaining the Treatment and certain cure by a newly-discovered method, by S. Berry Niblett, M.D. May by obtained, post free, for seven stamps, from the Author, 10, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, London. [239



BEFORE PARIS: THE SORTIE ON THE HEIGHTS OF VILLIERS, ON NOVEMBER 30.



KING WILLIAM VISITING THE WOUNDED.

THE WAR.

Whatever may come after the armistice there seems to be a public feeling that the war is at an end. People in general have taken it for granted that there will be no more bloodshed. The excitement in Paris produced by the capitulation of the forts is abating, and tranquility prevails in nearly all the districts. The garrison of the forts have been quartered partly in the barracks or partly in different public buildings in the city. A division of the regular army fully armed, and the Sedentary National Guard are preserving order. Nearly all the inhabitants who immigrated from the left bank of the river have returned to their domiciles. Provisions are pouring in from every quarter. The French Embassy has published the following notification. "An armistice having been signed, and the revictulling of Paris having been agreed upon between Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre, all goods, especially flour, corn, and coal, that the trade may have in store to this effect should be at once forwarded by the fastest trains to Dieppe, where the French Government have made arrangements, and are willing to buy the same. No impediments of any kind will be put upon the goods, either on the part of the Prussian or of the French authorities."

The impression caused at Lille by the news of the armistice is one of complete stupor. It was generally believed Paris had provisions for another month, and people were impatiently expecting a sortie on a large scale. The news of the capitulation instead of a great battle, though evidently creating satisfaction on account of the cessation of bloodshed, is also the cause of much irritation at the manner in which the public has been deceived. As the probable basis of peace is unknown, public opinion is very undecided at present, and the ultimate feeling will depend upon the conditions of the treaty. If the German demands are too exacting, a lasting hatred against Germany will ensue; but, if honourable conditions are offered, the resentment of the people in the north of France will probably soon disappear.

The news of the capitulation of Paris and the occupation of the forts was posted on the walls at Nancy on Monday. It was received with perfect calmness, and the streets wore their usual appearance. There were no manifestations or gatherings whatever.

Large quantities of provisions are leaving Brussels for Paris, where great distress prevails, although the most urgent wants of the city are for the present supplied by the German army from its own stores. The *Independence Belge* says communication between Brussels and the French capital will be restored sooner than was thought. The line *via* Soissons can be restored in 48 hours, while it will not take more than eight days to repair the direct line. The company of the Chemin de Fer du Nord is making every preparation, and at Lille there is all the material necessary to repair the bridges.

In French circles in Brussels the news of the Armistice has been rather favourably received, and in Government quarters there is a great sense of relief. The terms of the Armistice are considered moderate, and a good impression has thereby been created. News of the manner in which the Capitulation of Paris has been received in the French departments is anxiously awaited; it is said that the impression in the North of France is rather favourable. The *Propagateur de Lille*, received here, does not allude to the Capitulation. The *Memorial de Lille* says:—"The event, although foreseen, falls like a heavy blow upon all hearts, but the honour of France is saved. Whatever may be the conditions imposed, they will certainly be hard for Frenchmen to bear."

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* with the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia, at Versailles, says that when M. Jules Favre returned to Paris on Thursday afternoon, the opposing batteries still thundered against, one another, and a storm of shells was whistling in the air. The fire was continued till midnight, when there came a silence that has not yet been disturbed. On Friday all the soldiers met and chatted at the outposts, and at several points officers rode in safety where two days before it would have been certain death to venture.

From Versailles Dr. Russell sends the following to the *Times*:—

The first messenger from Paris brought out a request from M. Favre to be allowed to come to Versailles. The answer was that if he desired to come in order to make any proposals as to the Conference he would not be received, but that if he had any desire to make proposals as to the capitulation of Paris he would have every facility. M. Favre came out, and soon after his arrival in this city, where he was always attended by the Prussian authorities, he saw Count Bismarck, who is now quite well. When the interview was concluded, M. Favre was conducted to the quarters of M. Stieber, the chief of police, where apartments were prepared for him, and Count Bismarck went to the Emperor at the Prefecture, where there was a conference held, which sat late in to the night. It is believed that M. Favre declared Paris was ready to capitulate on the understanding that the garrison proper should be allowed to march out with the honours of war. Count Bismarck, however, refused to admit the right of the Government of Paris to make any separate conditions for Paris. The Government of Paris was the Government of France, or assumed to be so. Therefore, the Government must make terms of peace to which the rest of France would assent. If the rest of France did not assent, it was evident that those who called themselves the Government had no right to have a Delegation of a Government at Bordeaux, and they could not demand that troops from Paris should be allowed to pass out through the Prussian lines. If the Government of Paris wished to assume the responsibility of representing France, and could give guarantees for the observance of conditions, Paris could then be treated with as part of a whole. M. Favre slept in M. Stieber's quarters, and in the morning there was a great council held at the Emperor's quarters, in the Prefecture. It lasted some time. When it was over Count Bismarck held an interview with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs *in partibus infidelium*. And the result was that M. Favre drove back to Paris at three o'clock in the day. It so happened that Count Bismarck, now well enough to go out on horseback, after M. Favre had taken leave, came down on the man of the Tribune, and caracoled alongside the carriage. No wonder he was pleasant, and smiled and chatted gaily. But very wonderful is it that M. Favre smiled and chatted gaily too. Probably M. Favre got back safe to Paris, and is now (January 29) in council with the persons who hold the fate of Paris internally in their hands. Externally, there can be no doubt now in whose hands the fate—militarily speaking—of the city is held. I do firmly believe that if the Emperor allowed an attack by *vive force* to-night Issy and Vanvres could be taken with a loss of under 1,000 men. There have been already 44 officers and 380 men of the siege artillery alone put *hors de combat*, and if the Parisians insist on fighting there may be as many more in this one army—a small loss, but one that might be included with profit in one larger. Such a loss would be quite needless if Paris capitulated, but men say that after the second day an assault would have succeeded—not in taking Paris, but in taking forts which would have given a base for operations which must have led to unconditional surrender or destruction. There are many versions to be heard and to be seen by this time concerning the *pourparlers* between the French Minister Provisional and the Chancellor of the Empire, but as the latter has kept the terms proposed and discussed a profound secret from his own officers, these versions can only come from those who repeat what has come from the Imperial personages to whom the Chancellor necessarily communicated the heads of his conversations and the business transacted. "The Emperor has never been in such spirits for a long time." "The Crown Prince is very cheerful." "The Chancellor is quite himself again." Hence it is inferred that the end of the war is near, and that the fall of Paris cannot be long deferred.

General Bourbaki ceases to command the army of the East, having been wounded. He has been replaced by General Clinchamp. Bourbaki has been taken to Switzerland.

A telegram from Lyons says:—"An engagement has occurred near Dijon between the advanced posts, which extended over a considerable distance in the direction of Gray, when several Prussians were captured. The commanders of the troops on returning to Dijon were informed of the despatch of M. Favre, and they proceeded to arrange the demarcation of their positions.

THE BATTLE NEAR ST. QUENTIN.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* with the army of General von Goeben, writing of St. Quentin on January 20th, says:—

Long before this letter is in your hand the great victory of yesterday over the army of General Faidherbe will be known to you. I informed you in my letter of the 18th that, after the battle at Beauvois, the bulk of the Army of the North entered St. Quentin, whilst the rear guara had taken refuge at Cambray. Whether a junction took place during the night I cannot say; but it is certain that the troops who had been quartered at St. Quentin previous to be battle, together with those who entered that place before yesterday, constituted a considerable force, ready again to encounter the Prussians. General von Goeben, on his part, gave strict orders to attack the enemy early in the morning, at or before St. Quentin, and not to desist until the said enemy was beaten. I happened to see a friend who is the commander of a regiment, holding the "ordre de bataille" in his hand, and admiring it as a masterpiece of strategy. "This is Goeben," said he, "I know him well from 1866, when he was operating against the so-called South Army. The peculiarity of his disposition is the great exactness with which care is taken of all parts; none being neglected; each working for itself for a certain time, and scarcely knowing it is connected with a neighbour until the time comes when all act together as a whole. He cares comparatively little how many men perish on the march so long as the march is completed in the given time. And you will see to-day," my friend added, "the results he obtains. You will particularly notice that everybody will be, not only in his right place, but also in due time." For the sake of explanation, I must state that very many officers of this army attribute to Manteuffel's slowness the fact of Faidherbe not having been beaten in a more decided manner on previous occasions. The confidence of the ordinary soldier in von Goeben's talent is striking. On the march through snow and mud, from morning till evening; you can often hear these tired fellows say, "Well, Goeben knows that all this is necessary," and continue as jolly as ever. We had to rise yesterday as early as five o'clock in the morning, when Beauvois was still in a blaze. Being still dark, and having other troops marching before us, we could advance but slowly. When day broke we were before Savy, a small village south of St. Quentin. The left wing of the French army was already engaged with the sixteenth division, the latter coming from Ham. The unceasing fire of the French rifles—always pointed out to the Germans by their officers as squandering ammunition—was not to be mistaken. Now the position of the French could pretty distinctly be made out. A better one could not be desired. To fully appreciate it you must picture St. Quentin situated within a hollow, enclosed by hills; which hilly circle is separated by a valley from a second similar circumvallation. Eastward of this natural fortress, about five thousand paces from the second height between St. Quentin and Savy, is a thick forest of considerable length, separated by a plain of about five hundred paces from a second forests, less extensive than the former, still more westward toward the road at Peronne, near Vermand. The French army was so posted on the second height as to have its left wing eastward of St. Quentin; the right beyond the second forest; and the bulk behind both forests, the forests being lined with soldiers. Two batteries were, in a masterly fashion, placed behind the height separating the two forests so as to be entirely concealed, their existence merely being known by the smoke after the discharge. On our side there was the sixteenth division on the right: the third cavalry division on the left wing; the fifteenth division in the centre. The respective batteries were with their divisions, and the artillery corps kept in reserve. Altogether we had 35,000 men. As far as I could learn from French prisoners, the army of General Faidherbe, reinforced at St. Quentin, numbered no less than 65,000. The proportion of the French and Germans was more than two to one.

At Savy orders were given to the infantry to take the forests, and to prepare them for that purpose three batteries were mounted near the windmill behind Savy, which threw their shells partly into the forests, and partly amidst those troops who were posted on the height connecting them. The French batteries likewise began to roar from behind the hill, and aimed well. I attempted to follow the infantry, but so wide is the range of the Chassepots, that at a distance of one thousand yards, where we began to advance, we had already several wounded. The French rifles are, in fact, feared by the Prussians at long distances, whilst the danger decreases in direct ratio as the distance becomes shorter. In other-words, at the range of about fifteen hundred or two thousand paces and more, no Prussian would dream of discharging his rifle; and thus he stands as it were at the mercy of his enemy, who by frequently firing makes up for the shortcomings of aim. Listening, therefore, for a time to the peculiar music of the French bullets and grenades, I turned my horse round, and witnessed one of the finest and most gallant cavalry attacks I had ever seen. Immediately behind Savy several squadrons of French Dragoons were drawn up in line against about an equal number of the King's Hussars. The former were extremely nice and clean; their horses well tended; saddles and bridles apparently a few days only in use; their white cloaks as if put on for the occasion. The Hussars, on the other hand, as well as their horses, were covered with mud, their uniforms, usually so neat and shiny, were all soiled from the long and toilsome marches of the last few days. I was just instituting the comparison, when the Hussars, like lightning, dashed forward against the enemy, and overrode him in a pitiful manner. The first shock dismounted half of the French Dragoons; their white cloaks covered the ground, or were trodden into the earth; whilst those who remained on their horses fell under the heavy strokes of the the Hussars' sharp sabres, or were made prisoners. When brought in I conversed with some of them, and learned that they had entered the army only three weeks before, and that previously to that time they had never been on a horse's back.

It was noon, and our artilllery having no means of estimating the effect of their shells on the concealed batteries of the enemy, left off firing. They resumed it only when the French batteries had changed their front towards their right flank, probably pressed very hard by our third cavalry division, and continued and compelled the enemy to give up that excellent position. The forests were already in possession of our infantry. Two light and one heavy battery advanced in columns at about three o'clock in the direction of St. Quentin, leaving the first forest to their left. Before that forest they were drawn up in line against the artillery of the enemy, who, being in retreat, had taken position on the first height around St. Quentin. Nearly at the same time four batteries of the artillery corps were summoned to the battlefield, and placed themselves at the right of the former batteries. Thus on the west side of St. Quentin seven batteries came into action, and the terrible grandeur of their roaring, and the whistling of their shells, was indescribable. The cavalry division continued to exercise the utmost pressure on the enemy's right, and the sixteenth division on his left, and thus he had no other course but to abandon also the last heights and to fall back into the town. One of the grandest war-pictures ever witnessed was now displayed. The full light of day had already disappeared; the huge plain on which the fiercest of battles had raged was silent; but on the right and left wing the cries of victorious troops were heard. When the enemy was driven from his last position the whole long line of infantry and cavalry, followed by the artillery, began to march on St. Quentin, drums beating, banners fluttering in the air; and amidst the shouts of "Hurrah," advanced until they had reached the height just abandoned by the enemy. The batteries were mounted in a semi-circle around the town, which the fifteenth division now took by storm, assisted by the sixteenth division, which attacked the east of the town. The enemy was no longer able to resist, and made his escape as well as he could. The army being routed, some went to Cambray, others are said to have gane to Guise. The cavalry division on their advance in the afternoon made four thousand prisoners, and at St. Quentin about an equal number were taken. Up to the present time eleven thousand prisoners are in our hands, and smaller detachments are being constantly brought in by the patrols. Had the night not prevented the artillery from continuing their work it would have been impossible for any French soldier to have escaped. It is rumoured that Gambetta was at Arras, and that he was in despair when he saw some *debris* of that Army of the North upon which rests the hopes of the Parislans. Where General Faidherbe is gone is not yet known; still less what movements he contemplates after the disasters of yesterday.

BIRMINGHAM AND THE MIDLANDS.

Though Mr. Bright was not present at the great political meeting in the Birmingham Town Hall on Monday night, and the *Times* did not, therefore, deem it necessary to get four or five columns of speech-making telegraphed to London, the event was an important and, in some respects, a memorable one. It seems to demonstrate that a considerable proportion of the constituency have gone ahead of their representatives in advanced politics. The proceedings developed into absolute uproar because the two members would not pledge themselves to oppose the grant of a dowry to Princess Louise on her marriage. Mr. Dixon gave a very direct answer to his interlocutors:—"It is not my intention," he said, "to oppose the dowry to the Princess Louise." That was the signal for a storm of hisses and a great deal of howling. Mr. Muntz's reply was a more qualified one, but it did not afford greater satisfaction. His feeling, he said, was against dowries altogether, but if he found there was a compact with the crown to make these grants in consideration of crown lands yielded to the public some three-quarters of a century ago, he would vote for keeping faith with the Sovereign. The point was too nice for the other side, and it was with the greatest difficulty that sufficient harmony was restored to secure the passing of a resolution acknowledging the past services of the honourable gentlemen, and expressing confidence in them with respect to the future. In the endeavour to appease the discontent of the meeting, Mr. George Dawson, among others, was called to the front, and he did his best to restore good humour; but he would not commit himself to an expression of opinion against this particular dowry. "I am no lover of dowries," he said, "nor of princes and kings, but I never would be guilty of the ungallant and ungracious act of beginning retrenchment by spiting a pretty girl." The point was neatly put, but a voice from the crowd opined that there were plenty of pretty girls who had to go without dowries. Eventually, however, the resolutions were carried, and the non-contents saved up their grievance for another occasion, when they determined to have the matter out with their representatives. The experience of these gentlemen, like that of Mr. Forster and Mr. Stansfeld, goes to show that it is not all pleasure to sit for the large constituencies. It requires a very strong mind in the representative to maintain his independence among them in critical times and at turning points in political history. *Apropos* of voting in Parliament in the interest of a particular constituency was the case of Mr. Dixon on the gun licenses. In many boroughs and counties this supporter of the Liberal Government would have been required to give a very full and elaborate explanation of his refusal to vote for Mr. Lowe's tax on guns; but at Birmingham all he conceived it necessary to say was this: "I voted against the Gun Licenses Bill. I am averse to these petty subjects of taxation." That was enough for Birmingham, where the guns are made. The electors did not demand a long explanation of Mr. Dixon for opposing the resolution attached to Mr. Lowe's budget. Speeches of representatives to their constituents require construing for other audiences, and Mr. Dixon's, "I am averse to these petty subjects of taxation," translated for the benefit of the general community, would run thus: "My constitutents live by the manufacture of guns, and therefore I did not support the Gun Licenses Bill."

Mr. Dixon was not wholly consistent on the war question. On the morning of the day of the political meeting he replied to a demonstration of French sympathisers that the German people did not contribute to the bringing about of the war, and that had the French been victorious they would have demanded German territory, as the Germans now demanded French territory. This is not quite fair. To talk of the German people was to beg the question. The real subject of inquiry is whether the responsible and active spirits of the Prussian Government did or did not do certain things for the express purpose of provoking the French to a declaration of war, with the view of achieving the aggrandizement of Prussia in the name of German unity; aad there is no ground for assuming that France would have insisted on the annexation of German territory except in compensation for a corresponding annexation to Prussia. But it was at the meeting in the evening that Mr. Dixon endorsed views which did not exactly "hang together." Speaking of the war he said "I object to the transfer of millions of people from one government to another against their own consent," and a minute or two later he said: "But I acknowledge the right of Germany to do what she thinks well in this matter." So Mr. Dixon acknowledges that Germany has the right to do what he particularly objects to—to transfer millions of people from one government to another. We suppose Mr. Dixon objects to the transference because it is wrong in principle; and what is it that gives the Germans the right to commit an act that is wrong in principle? It behoves Englishmen at least to be honest, and to say without flinching that no act of the French Government can in these days justify Prussia in transferring the population of Alsace and Lorraine from the dominions of the French to that of the German Government? Mr. John Bright's letter, talked of for the previous fortnight, was read at the meeting. To judge from the feeling displayed, the ex-president of the Board of Trade never stood higher in the estimation of the electors. He seems to possess their entire confidence, and it was resolved not to breathe the word "resignation" but to wait for him until his health is restored. In his epistle he did not enter upon public questions, but there was at the end one pregnant sentence: "The times," he said, "are full of great events, from which our people ought to learn lessons of wisdom." He leaves them to learn the lesson for themselves; but men of all parties in England will be glad when the day comes for the reappearance of Mr. Bright on the platform to point the moral of these great events.

The Birmingham branch of the Labour Representative League have had their attention called a good many times during the last few days to the fact that the head League in the metropolis are at issue with them on the subject of the dowry to Princess Louise. Not only have the London Leaguers expressed a decided opinion in support of this particular dowry, they have passed a vote of censure on their brethren in the "Brummagen village," for the course they have adopted in opposing the grant. But Birmingham has a large body of Reformers in Nottingham on its side. In that pleasant Midland town a very cold but by no means small open-air meeting was held on Monday evening to protest against the dowry, and the resolutions were passed with little or no dissent; and what is more, a minute was adopted censuring the representatives of the borough, Messrs. Seeley and Herbert, for refusing to oppose the grant, declaring them to have forfeited the confidence reposed in them at the last election. This large body of voters appear to have had a prophetic foreknowledge at the last election of the coming Royal marriage, and to have expected of their representatives before the event was thought of that they would not give a *dot* to Princess Louise on her, as yet, unannounced nuptials with the Marquis of Lorne. Messrs. Seeley and Herbert seem to have resolved to disregard at once the opinions and the censure of the gentlemen of last Monday's open-air meeting.

The Birmingham papers contain an announcement which can hardly fail to raise Messrs. E. and A. Ludlow in the estimation of their neighbours. It was at these gentlemen's works that the unfortunate explosion occurred which was the subject of the recent protracted inquiry. The sufferers from that awful event were carried to the Birmingham General Hospital, where they experienced all possible care, kindness and attention. At the last meeting of the Directors of the Institution, a few days ago, it was reported that the Messrs. Ludlow had sent a cheque of £500, trusting that it would cover the expenses entailed upon the hospital fund by the reception of those who were injured by the explosion, and conveying the thanks of the firm to the authorities and officers of the institution for the unwearying care and attention they had bestowed upon those patients. An additional cheque of £50 was given by the same firm towards what is known as the temporary building fund. These handsome donations will, we understand, more than meet the expenses attendant upon the reception and care of the unfortunate creatures who were hurt in the explosion.

West Bromwich is not a very large town, nor is it far enough from the great capital of the Midlands to have a very pronounced independent existence; but it is big enough and independent enough to elect an Education Board and to place itself unreservedly under the provisions of Mr. Forster's Act. The resolution has been passed, and we shall soon hear of the election of a School Board for West Bromwich. May the Board be an intelligent one, as beseemeth the character of the inhabitants; and may the children grow in learning and wisdom, and discover and enforce in their day and generation some scientific method of relieving the Black country from some of its darkness.

In the musical world there are not many people who are not acquainted with the magnificent organ in the Birmingham Town Hall. The civic Chamber is not invariably the place in which the people of municipal corporations place musical instruments, but the example of Birmingham is so excellent in its results that it is to be followed at Wednesbury, where the representative of the town in Parliament, Mr. Brogden, has announced his intention to present a fine organ to be placed in the Town Hall. We trust that this handsome gift will lead to the introduction of high-class popular concerts into the town of Wednesbury.

Not in the Midland Counties only, but in a far wider circle will the news be heard with pain and sympathy of the act of ruffianism committed a few days ago upon Mr. Ralph Harrison, the manager of the *Birmingham Gazette*. Mr. Harrison has been known in the metropolis for many years as the manager from its very commencement of the *Daily Telegraph*, and it is only a few months ago that he went to Birmingham to assume an important part in the proprietorship and conductorship of the *Daily Gazette* in that town. Late on Saturday night he was mercilessly garroted and robbed in the well-reputed suburb of Edgbaston, as he was returning from his office to his residence. He was left insensible on the road, but recovered consciousness after a time, and managed to reach his home. We are glad to hear that he is in a fair way of recovering from the injuries inflicted on him. The perpetrators of this act of brutality have not yet been tracked.

An immense sewerage system is being carried out in the town of Wolverhampton, at a cost of £4,000000. The irrigation principle is the one adopted, the local authorities having purchased for the purpose a farm of 290 acres at a cost of £29,000. It will be a grand experiment in irrigation.

The spring exhibition of water colour drawings of the Birmingham Royal Society of artists is preparing. The pictures are to be sent in not later than the 2nd of March. All the country contributes, and the report we gave recently of the large sales effected in the show rooms, and the immense number of visitors, should be an encouragement to painters to send their works.

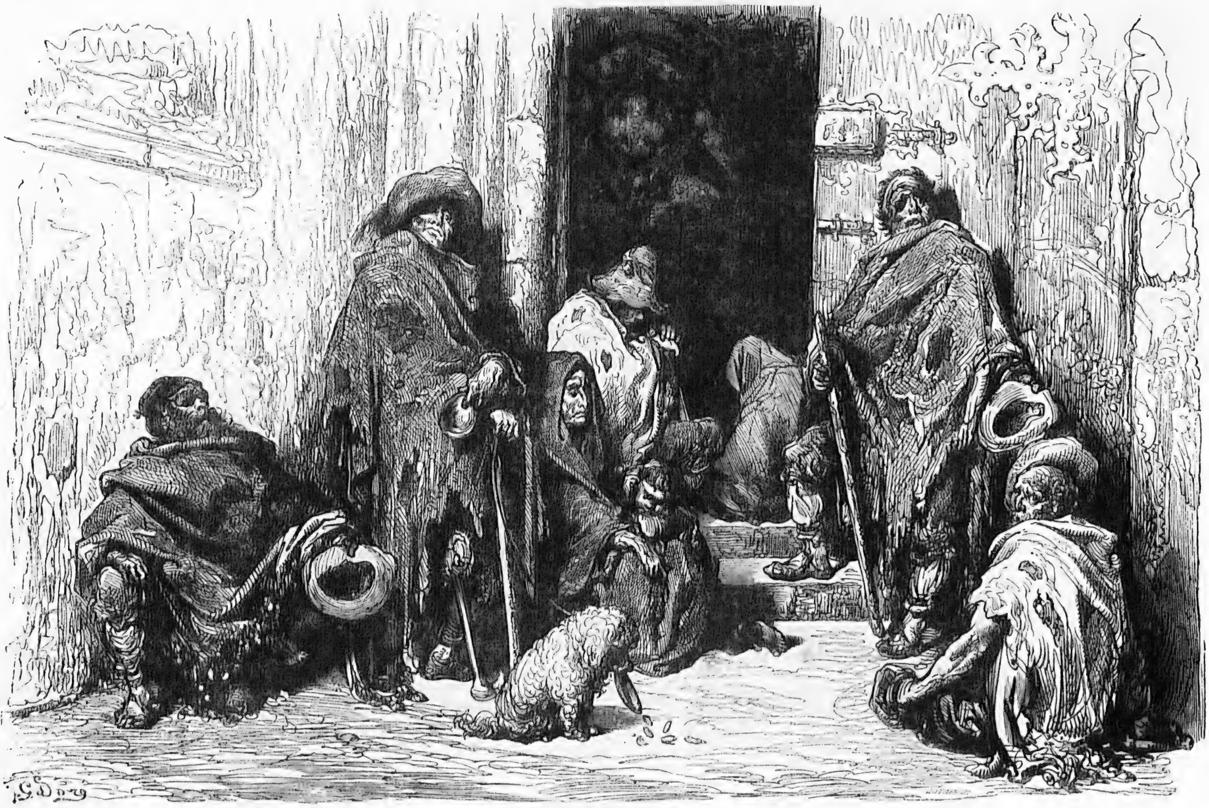
Theatrical Wigs, Whiskers, &c.—The Largest Stock in Town, for Sale or Hire. Private Wigs from 10s. to 100s. Hair Cutting, Brushing, and Shampooing, charge 6d. Immediate attendance. Respectful attention by first-class Men from the best houses of London, Paris, and Berlin. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair, Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloth Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell*, *Bone*, *Ivory*, *Horn*, and *Vulcanite*, from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New-street, Birmingham. [591

THE BATTLE OF BELFORT.

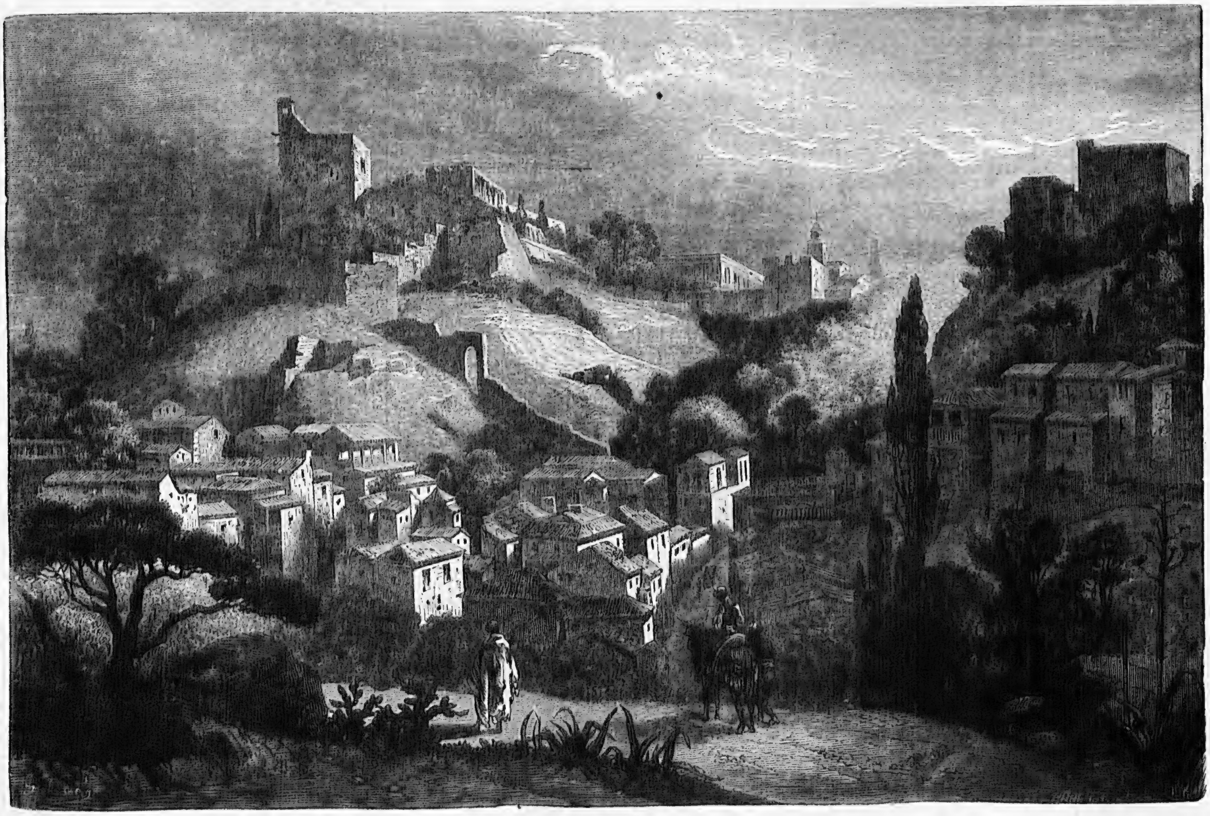
At length we have something like a reliable account of the engagement which ended in the retreat of Bourbaki's army. It is sent by the correspondent of the *Times* with Werder's army:—

"On the 9th of January, General Von Werder quitted Vesoul to take up a strong position before Belfort, at Brevilliers, attacking the enemy at Villersexel *en route*, inflicting very heavy loss, and taking more than a thousand prisoners. There were skirmishes of considerable importance with the outposts every day, in which the enemy was always worsted. On the morning of the 15th, Sunday—these battles are always fought on the Sunday—General Bourbaki, confident in his great preponderence in numbers, in his numerous artillery and mitrailleuses, attacked the well chosen position of General Von Werder. The centre of the German line was at Hericourt; the right wing at Prahier, under General Graf von Degenfeld; the left at Montbeliard, under General von Glumer; the south line extending from Monteliard to Delle, under General von Debschutz. The French army consisted of four army corps, originally each of 30,000 men, this army was something over 100,000 strong. General Cremer commanded one army corps, it is believed the 24th; the other army corps were the 25th, the 20th, the 18th, and the 15th, the last three a part of the divided Loire Army. The 24th and 25th were two new army corps formed in Lyons, the base of the French operations. One of these corps did not arrive till the Monday evening, the second day of battle, which brought the force of the French up to about 125,000 or 130,000 men. The whole German army under General von Werder was certainly under 40,000 men. Of these something over 4,000 consisted of cavalry. The artillery of the French was superior in number to that of the Germans, and they had besides, at least, three batteries, each consisting of six of mitrailleuses. The attack commenced on the Sunday morning at eight o'clock with artillery, which kept up a continual fire until dusk. The small arms, which did not come into play until a couple of hours later, never ceased the whole day, and about four o'clock the roar of all arms was a fearful thing to hear. The Germans never receded one single step from the position they had taken, and when night put an end to the conflict they bivouacked along the whole line, on the same spot whereon they were attacked in the morning. The next morning, Monday, General Bourbaki, having received the reinforcement of another army corps, repeated his attack, directing it principally against the right wing, throwing immense masses of troops against it, endeavouring vainly to break the German line. On the second day, along the whole line, these inflexible German troops remained unshaken in their position. The loss inflicted by their well-directed fire was immense on the attacking French, and the loss of the Germans was much greater than on the first day, when it was only about 200 to 300. The second day the loss was nearly a thousand, principally at Chanobier and Champey. The loss of the French, it is presumed, was, in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, not less than 10,000 men. Again, the second day, the German army bivouacked on the ground they had taken up on the morning. The third day, Tuesday, the French attack was much fainter, and in the afternoon they commenced a retreat of their whole line, and were pursued by the artillery of the Germans. On the fourth day, Wednesday, General Debschutz attacked the retreating French, inflicting great loss, and pursuing them as far as Blamont. From here he was recalled to resume the siege of Belfort. On Thusday and Friday the French continued their retreat towards Besançon. General von Werder moved on Friday after the French to Soudinot, ten miles' march only, thence to Villersexel. General von Werder arrived at Rougemont on January 23, about ten miles further south. Villersexel has been occupied and abandoned alternately by both armies. Many houses are a heap of ruins, many more or less damaged. The causes of the defeat of this immense army of some 130,000 men, with superior artillery and batteries of the murderous mitrailleuse, are not far to seek. The horses of the army had had no food for four days, no food has been distributed to the troops for three days. Many of the prisoners told me they had tasted nothing for two days. The landlord of the house where I had quarters in Soulnot, a small proprietor, told me that when the French army passed through, the horses devoured eagerly the dung-heaps, and the officers fell upon the potatoes prepared to feed the pigs. The road from Villersexel to Soulnot, and thence to this place, had numbers of dead horses on the road side, from some of which the flesh on the back had been taken, no doubt for food. Numbers of these miserable animals were little better than mere skeletons with sharp protruding bones. The whole way, knapsacks, broken chassepots, cartouche pouches, caps, cooking utensils, broken swords, and indescribable refuse, were strewed about. Communication is now established with the army under General von Manteuffel, which was at Pesmes, midway between Dijon and Besançon. The mitrailleuses made a fearful uproar. One volley killed and wounded twenty-one men. An attack was made near Bussurel by 600 French on a battalion of Landwehr. These were allowed to come within 150 paces, when the Germans fired and killed or wounded the whole 600, with the exception of 42, who, panic stricken, were made prisoners. One gendarme of the Staff Corps was struck by a chassepot ball at 2,000 yards distance; the bullet struck the Order of the Iron Cross which he had gained, and went round into his shirt without wounding him; a narrow escape indeed. The whole number of prisoners taken is from 10,000 to 12,000.

"I was suffering greatly a few weeks ago from severe pains about the kidneys, and excessive weakness in the back, accompanied with nauseous sickness, confined to my bed, when a friend, who had long known and experienced great benefit from the use of Perry Davis's Pain Killer, brought me a bottle, which I used with the most gratifying results. A. Shirreffs, Woodside, Aberdeen, Oct. 24, 1867.—To Perry Davis & Son."



SPAIN: MENDICANTS AT THE CATHEDRAL OF BARCELONA.—By Gustave Doré.

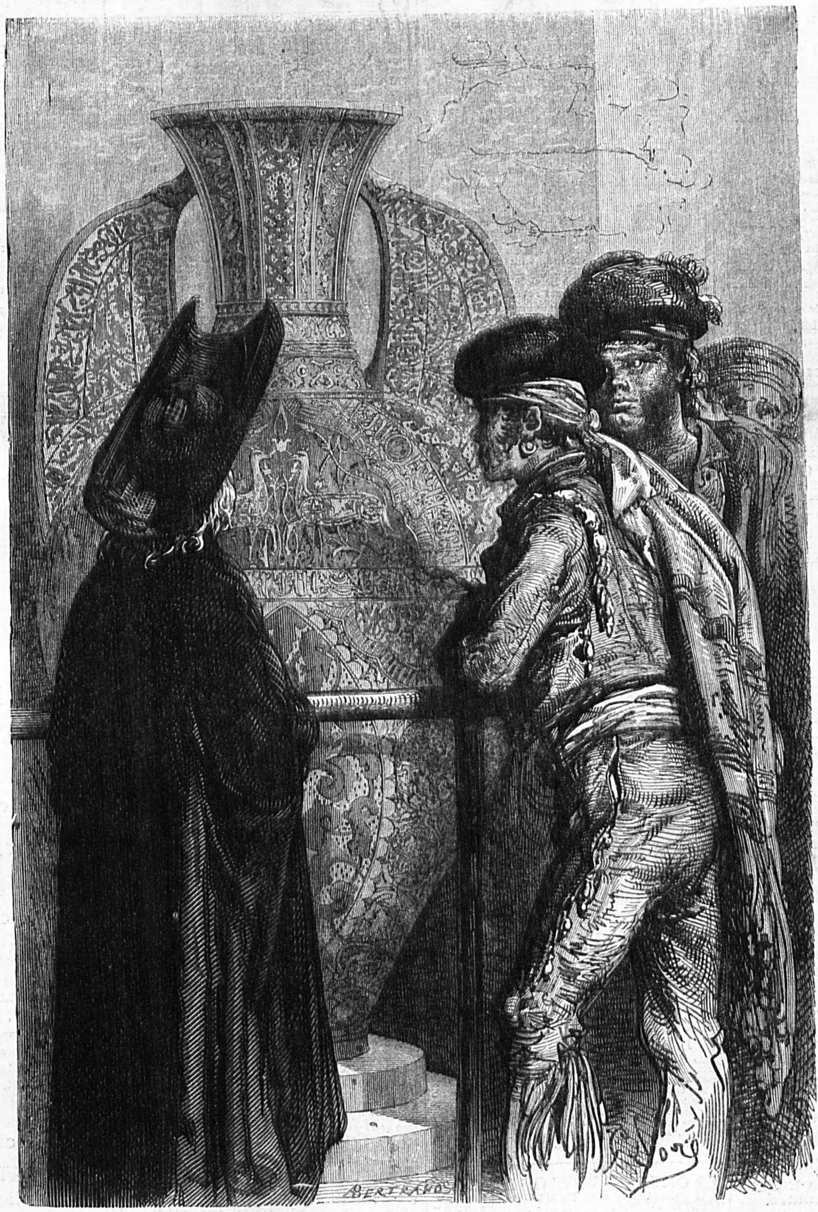


SPAIN: ENTRANCE TO THE ALHAMBRA.—By Gustave Doré.

OUR SKETCHES BY DORE.

Gustave Dore in the illustration of page 76, shows us a group of Spanish beggars at the Cathedral of Barcelona. Every important town in Spain has hosts of these mendicants who "toil not neither do they spin." They don't know how to work and wouldn't if they did. They are content to lounge about public buildings, spend a copper when they get one, and eat and drink anywhere, or not all, as fortune decides. The city of Barcelona is divided by the promenade, called La Rambla, into two nearly equal parts. The houses, which are mostly of brick, are generally from four to five stories high, with numerous windows and balconies. The old Roman town may still be distinctly traced, occupying a small eminence in the centre of the city, with one of its gates and some of towers well preserved. The cathedral is a noble structure in the late Gothic style, with finely painted windows, and a choir of good workmanship and singular delicacy. With the exception of that of the Dominicans, the convents are destitute of any attractions; and the records and pictures of the heretics who had suffered in the city from 1849 to 1726 are no longer to be met with.

The Alhambra, an ancient castle and palace of the Mahommedan kings of Granada, was begun by Ibnu-l-ahmar in 1241, continued by his son Abu'abdillah, and finished by his grandson Mahommed III. about 1314. It occupies the site of the Kassabah al-hambra, the "red enclosure," and was originally called the Kasru-l-hambra, the "red palace," of which the present name is a corruption. The Alhambra is situated on a hill which runs out to the east of the town of Granada. It is surrounded by a strong wall flanked by square towers, and inclosing an area of 2,500 feet in length, and 650 in breadth. The walls follow all the windings of the mountain, and are constructed of "tapia," an artificial concrete, consisting of pebbles, rubble, and lime, put moist into a wooden frame. When the mortar was set, the frame was removed, and the portions were used successively in building the walls, which grew harder by time. The colour is reddish, and hence the name of "Alhambra," "the red." The river Darro flows at the base of the hill, on the east, north, and west. The appearance of the Alhambra is simple and severe, and gives no indication of the gorgeous beauty which once distinguished the interior. Having ascended the hill from the city of Granada, a natural terrace is reached in front of the Torre de Justicia, the gate of Justice, which is the grand entrance (see opposite page). A fine tank in front of this gate is now filled up with rubbish. The Torre de Justicia, so called because justice was dispensed there after the manner of the east, is a square tower, with a double entrance gate, the horseshoe arch in front rising to half the height of the tower. An inscription on a stone in this tower mentions the date when it was completed A.H. 743 (A.D. 1343). Having passed through the double entrance gates, a narrow passage conducts to the Plaza de los Algibes, or "Court of the Cisterns," which are two, the largest 102 feet long and 56ft. wide, arched over and enclosed by a wall 6ft. thick. In these cisterns the water from the River Darro deposited its sediment, and was kept cool for the use of the castle. On the east side of the Plaza is the Alcabaza, which is a palace built for Charles V. in the Cinquecento style, by the architect Alonzo Beeregnete. On the north is a very simple and unostentatious entrance to the Mezuar, or common bathing court, 150ft. in length and 56ft. in width. It is paved with white marble, and the walls covered with arabesques of admirable workmanship. In the midst of this court is a basin sufficiently large to swim in, bordered with parterres of flowers, beds of roses, and rows of orange trees. This court was designed as a common bath for servants and other dependents of the palace, and supplied with water the fountains of other apartments. At the lower end of the Mezuar is an archway leading to the Patio de los Leones, or "Court of the Lions." It is open to the sky, measures 100ft. by 60ft., and is paved with white marble. In the centre of it is a large basin of alabaster, of twelve sides, resting on the backs of twelve lions rudely carved. Over this basin a smaller one rises, from which a large body of water spouts into the air, and falling from one basin into the other, is sent forth through the mouths of lions. This court is surrounded by a gallery, supported by above 100 slender and elegant columns, 9ft. high, and 8½in. in diameter. These columns are very irregularly placed, sometimes they are single and sometimes in groups of two or three. The walls, up to the height of 15ft. from the ground, are covered with blue and yellow mosaic tilings. The columns and ceiling of the gallery are beautifully ornamented with arabesques and fretwork in the most exquisite taste. Around the upper face of the Fountain of the Lions are some Arabic verses, which describe in a style of oriental hyperbole the wonders and the beauty of the fountain. On each end of the court projects a portico, which is also supported by slender marble columns. On the left side of the Court of the Lions is the Sala de los Abencerrages, and opposite to the Sala de los Abencerrages, on the other side of the Court of the Lions, is the Sala de los dos Hermanas, or "Hall of the two Sisters," so called from the huge flags of white marble, without a flaw or stain, which are in the pavement. On the upper end of the Mezuar stands the magnificent Tower of Comares. This massive tower rises above the rest of the building, and overhangs a deep ravine which descends almost perpendicularly to the river Darro. The prospect from this tower is truly magnificent. The delightful valley through which the Darro flows, part of the city of Granada, and the beautiful plain in which it stands, present an enchanting natural panorama. The Sala de los Ambajadores, which occupies the whole of the interior of the Tower of Comares, stlll preserves traces of its past splendour. The walls are richly stuccoed and ornamented with arabesques of exquisite workmanship. The ceiling is of cedar wood, inlaid with ivory, silver, and mother-o'-pearl. The three sides of the hall are full of windows, formed in the immense thickness of the wall, allowing a free circulation to the air, and admitting a faint light, which produces a most surprising and romantic effect. In the same manner all the halls of the Alhambra are lighted and ventilated. To the east of the Sala de Comares is the Tocador de la Reina, or Queen's dressing-room, and near it is the garden of Lindaraja, with its alabaster fountain and groves of roses, myrtles, and orange trees. At a short distance from the Alhambra rises the Cerro del Sol, or "Sun Mountain," on which the Generalife is situated—a palatial villa, where the Mohammedan kings spent the summer months. It is built in the same style as the Alhambra. Its situation is highly picturesque. Here are fountains spouting above the loftiest trees, numerous cascades, terraces placed in amphitheatre, and the immense cypresses which once overshadowed the Kings and Queens of Granada. When we examine the halls of the Alhambra, we are no less surprised at the elegance of their construction and the beauty of their ornaments than at the durability of a work of such a delicate nature. Much damage was done to the Alhambra by General Sebastiani, in 1810, which has since been partially repaired.



SPAIN; GREAT VASE IN THE ALHAMBRA.—By Gustave Dore.

THE GERMAN NORTH POLAR EXPEDITION.

The Franco-Prussian War has naturally withdrawn attention from nearly all civil undertakings however great, and amongst them the North German Polar Expedition, which was organised and equipped for a quest that has sacrificed several valuable lives and imperilled many. To men all over the world—and Englishmen especially—there seems to be a peculiar fascination in exploring the northern regions—an undertaking they go about with an enthusiasm that no Arctic frost can kill. It is not the English who have lately been piercing through "thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice" in the north, but the Germans. We give an engraving on page 69 showing the "Germania" in her winter quarters and in winter clothing in October 1869.

The Sultan has telegraphed congratulations to King William on his being proclaimed Emperor of Germany.

A veteran named Edward Couch, who was 110 years of age, died at Torpoint on Monday. The deceased was one of the crew of the *Victory* at the battle of Trafalgar, and was also present with Lord Howe at the action of the "glorious 1st of June," in 1794. During his latter years he enjoyed a pension from Government, and his memory continued good until his death.

Spain.—The *Madrid Gazette* of Thurday states that the Portuguese minister presented his credentials to the King on the previous day. A Ministerial circular to the Spanish diplomatic agents abroad has been published. The circular contains the programme of Senor Martos. It recounts the work performed by the Cortes, and the devotion displayed by Marshals Serrano and Prim in their administration to improve the condition of the finances. The foreign policy is to live in peace with all nations. The circular deplores the prolongation of the war, and states that England, Italy, France, and Belgium have recognised the new Government, which desires to re-establish relations with the Pope. The election of deputies in the provinces of Alava, Guipuscoa, and Biscay has been suspended for the present.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM.
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EVERY EVENING,
DELICATE GROUND,
And the very best PANTOMIME ever yet produced in this Theatre (*vide* Press and Public Opinion),
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DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT,

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Lower Boxes, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Second price at Nine o'clock. Box Office open from Eleven until Three o'clock. [44

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE,
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"ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH."—*Vide Press.*
Every Evening, at Seven o'clock.
New Comic Drama, entitled,
"PIKE O'CALLAGHAN."
After which the Great Pantomime entitled
JACK AND THE BEAN STALK;
OR, HARLEQUIN OLD DAME TROT AND HER KOMICAL KAT,
The new and magnificent Scenery by
Mr. R. M. HYDE.

MORNING PERFORMANCES of the PANTOMIME, EVERY THURSDAY, until further notice, at Two o'clock.

Miss ROBERTHA ERSKINE (specially engaged), Miss PAYNE, Miss ANNIE WILMOT, Miss KATE KEARNEY, &c. MDLLE. ERNESTINE, Columbine; MR. SIDNEY STEVENS, Harlequin; Mr. F. SMITH, Pantaloon; and the great Clown, MR. HARRY HEMMING.

Good Little Girl:—"Oh, Mamma, Mamma! pray do take me to see the pretty children in the Pantomime of 'Jack and the Bean Stalk.'"

Hypochondriacal Boy:—"Papa, I want to go and see the ogre in 'Jack and the Bean Stalk,' at the Prince of Wales' Theatre."

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Third Appearance of Mr. ALF. HERBERT, who will Sing THE NATIONAL WAR SONGS,
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WIDE VELVETEENS, bright and soft as Silk. Sacrificed at 2s. 6d., usually sold at 4s. 6d. per yard. Patterns sent.
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226] HENRY ALLBUTT, Secretary.

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BY the sale of THE FREE TRADE TEA COMPANY'S TEAS (no license required). Agents wanted in every locality; very liberal terms. Goods first quality. Full particulars on application by letter to the Company, 43 Packington Street, London, N. [261

CORNS and BUNIONS.—A Gentleman, many years tormented with Corns, will be happy to afford others the information by which he obtained their COMPLETE REMOVAL in a short period, without pain or any inconvenience.—Forward address, on a stamped envelope, to F. Kingston, Esq., Church-street, Ware, Herts. [238

COUNTRY LADIES AND LONDON FASHIONS.—The many advertisements of the day, addressed frequently to the inexperienced, whilst they appear to offer facilities, only perplex ladies residing at a distance from the metropolis; nay, all Londoners themselves.

To assist suburban and remote customers, Messrs. JAY transmit patterns by post, or otherwise, and ladies may rest assured that the specimens and the goods will literally agree; and that in dealing with the old-established firm of Messrs. JAY they will buy at as cheap a cost as in any shop in London.

MESSRS. JAY have experienced Dressmakers and Milliners who act as Travellers, so that, in the event of immediate mourning being required, or any other sudden emergency for dress, one can be despatched to any part of the kingdom on receipt of letter or telegram, without any expense to the purchaser. All articles are marked in plain figures, and charges are the same as if the goods were bought for ready money at the warehouse in Regent-street.

Messrs. JAY having adopted a fixed tariff, publish the following epitome of their charges for

DRESSMAKING.	s.	d.
Making Dress, with plain skirt	10	6
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Silk Body Lining	5	6
Silk Sleeve Lining	3	6
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Tucker, Braid, and Trimmings Extra.

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LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, *and* 251, *REGENT-STREET.*
JAYS'. [877

'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price."—ISAIAH, lv. i.

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHIAL DISEASES, STOMACH, and LIVER COMPLAINTS,—CURED GRATIS!!

No money, stamps, or any equivalent whatever accepted. As effectually as water quenches thirst, so can these diseases be eradicated by the RECIPE which will be forwarded on receipt of stamped envelope.—Address, Rev. J. D'ALMAINE, Bloomsbury House, Manchester.

EPILEPSY or EPILEPTIC FITS.—W. and J. TAYLOR'S celebrated ANTI-EPILEPTIC MEDICINE effects a speedy and permanent cure of this dreadful disease. It is perfectly harmless, and has a wonderful power of soothing and allaying that irritation and excitement so incidental to epileptics. Bottles, 3s. 6d. each.—W. and J. Taylor, 74, Brunswick-street, Hackney-road, London (E.); or by order of any chemist. [250

INDIGESTION.—The Medical Profession adopt Morson's Preparation of PEPSINE as the true remedy.—Sold in bottles and boxes from 2s. by all Pharmaceutical Chemists and the Manufacturers.—THOS. MORSON & SON, 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London [845

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DONATIONS are earnestly requested towards the COST of the BUILDING about to be erected on Land granted by the Corporation of Liverpool, in Newsham Park.

Upwards of 150 Orphan Children of our Seamen are now waiting admission, the Temporary Home being quite full.

Donations may be paid to A. Heywood, Sons, & Co., Bankers, Liverpool; Barclay, Bevan, & Co., London; to James Beazley, Liverpool; R. Alexander, Treasurer; or to RALPH BROCKLEBANK, President. [227

LIFEBOAT SERVICES.—During the Storms of the past year the National Lifeboat Institution contributed to the saving of 784 lives from various shipwrecks and 21 vessels from destruction. It has now 225 Lifeboat Stations under its management. Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by Messrs. Willis & Co., Coutts & Co., Herries & Co., by all the other London and Country bankers, and by the Secretary, RICHARD LEWIS, Esq., at the Institution, 14, John-street, Adelphi, London. [228

HOMELESS BOYS OF LONDON, REFUGES FOR HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN, and "CHICHESTER" TRAINING SHIP.

Upwards of 500 Boys and Girls are now being supported in these Refuges and Ship.

Owing to the benevolent and praiseworthy exertions which have for several months been made to aid the sick and wounded in the present war, the funds for the support of these Refuges and Ship have decreased considerably.

An URGENT APPEAL is therefore made for assistance to support the inmates.

£15 will keep a boy or girl for one year, and £1 5s. for a month.

Contributions thankfully received by the London and Westminster Bank, 214, High Holborn, W.C., and 41, Lothbury, E.C., and by
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.
No. 8, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C. [292

CAUTION.—BETT'S PATENT CAPSULES. The Public are respectfully Cautioned that BETT'S PATENT CAPSULES are being INFRINGED by importations from abroad. Betts' Name is upon every Capsule he makes for leading Merchants at home and abroad.
1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, April 8, 1868.
And Bordeaux, France. [252

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THE LITTLE MODELLER.—How to Make a Model Village, 48 coloured engravings, post free for seven stamps; Windsor Castle, seven stamps; a Model Farm, seven stamps; a Model Railway, seven stamps; a Swiss Cottage, seven stamps.—H. G. CLARKE and Co., 2, Garrick-street, Covent-garden.

CUPID'S MAGIC CARDS.—These curious cards will make any person using them reveal their greatest secrets. They defy detection, and cause great amusement. Post free for 13 stamps.—H. G. CLARKE and Co., 2, Garrick-street, Covent-garden. [233

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JOSEPH HARRIS, Proprietor.

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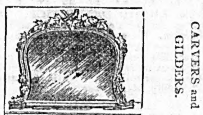

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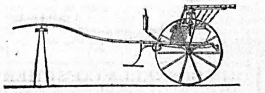

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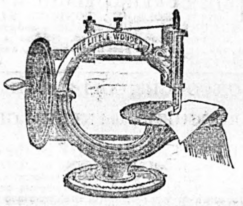

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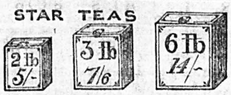

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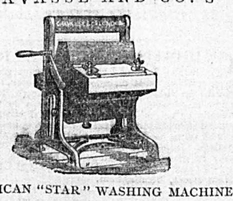

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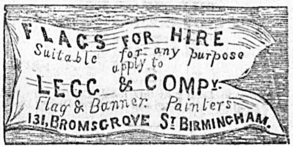

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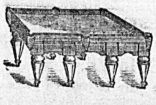

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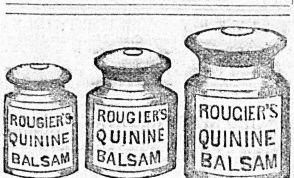

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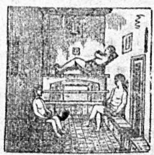

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Insurances effected in all parts of the world.
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In use the last 70 Years for
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'Twas lovely and did shine;
I'll go and get another,
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NEW MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE. [118

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